The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4901. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Continued Rejoicings Over the Escape of the Czar.

Officers of the Army of the Potomac Arrested as Fenians.

Sailing of an Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

The Italian Parliament Refuse to Sanction a New Loan.

ENGLAND.

Rejoicings Over the Escape of the Czar—The Poles Among the Most Gratified.

London, Monday, June 10.

Dispatches from Paris and St. Petersburgh state that there is great rejoicing in France and Russia at the escape of the Czar from assassination. The Poles everywhere disavow all connection or sympathy with the crime.

Officers of the Army of the Potomac Arrested as Fenian Leaders.

Dublin, Monday, June 10.

Two prominent Fenians have been arrested at Dungarvan, and upon examination to-day they were identified as Cols. Nagle and Warren, formerly officers of the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

The Livingstone Expedition.

London, Monday, June 10.

The expedition to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone has sailed from England.

ITALY.

Parliament Refuses to Raise a Loan by Additional Taxes on Church Property.

Florence, Monday, June 10.

The Italian Parliament has refused to ratify the Convention concluded by Signor Ferrara, the Minister of Finance, with the Comptoir d'Escompte and Messrs. Fould, Oppenheim and Erlander, of Paris, for raising a loan based upon the proceeds of an extraordinary tax upon the church property of Italy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Monday, June 10—Noon.

To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange and no business is being transacted.

Commercial.

London, Monday, June 10—Noon.

Cotton is dull. The estimated sales are 6,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged, with the exception of Corn, which is quoted at 36s.

The Provision market is dull with no alteration to note in prices.

The Produce market is quiet and unchanged.

London, Monday, June 10.

There is no change to report in the London Market.

Liverpool, Monday, June 10—2 P. M.

Cotton is easier, but without quotable change in prices.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market Cheese has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 66s. for fine American. Other articles are without change.

No change has occurred in the Provision market since the noon report.

London, Monday, June 10—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar is quoted at 25s. There is no change to report in other articles.

Liverpool, Monday, June 10—Evening.

Cotton declined ⅛d.; sales to-day 8,000 bales. The closing quotations are: Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

Breadstuffs close quiet, without change in prices.

Provisions close dull and without alteration in quotations.

In the Produce market Spirits of Petroleum have declined to 6d. Other articles are unchanged.

London, Monday, June 10—Evening.

Breadstuffs are drooping.

All other articles are unaltered.

Arrivals Out.

Liverpool, Monday, June 10—Noon.

The steamship *Tripoli*, Capt. Martyn, from New-York on the 28th of May, arrived at this port yesterday.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York May 29, also arrived here yesterday.

THE CRETAN WAR.

Progress of the Campaign—Omar Pasha's Grand Movement—Negotiations with Foreign Powers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Syra, Thursday, May 16, 1867.

The Cretan struggle, the *agoné*, as the Greeks term it justly, is drawing to an end, and the barbarous hosts of Islamism driven back from all the fastnesses of the heroic isle must content themselves with ravaging its lovely plains, desecrating and destroying all that is destructable, wreaking a blind fanatic vengeance on the people whose fortitude and constancy, under the most troubled trials a nation ever endured for liberty, have won the admiration of the world. The invincible Sirdar Ekrem, whose name was a tower of strength to the Porte, and a dread to Greece, has found his masters in the difficult mountains and more stubborn wills of the Cretans, and abandoning forever any hope of conquering, as a soldier, is trying the last resource of ravaging as a barbarian, and, if the patience of the Christian world lasts so long, starving the remnant into submission. Fortunately there is a strong Government who has an interest for the nonce in justice, and a great people who have an interest in humanity, and while the sympathy of the latter has sustained, the will of the former will terminate the struggle.

The move of Omar Pasha against Sphakia was the last military card of the Porte, and the Sirdar Ekrem having made a triple movement from the North-east and South, and finding all the passes too well defended to be practicable after actions more or less serious at Prosuno, Franko Castelli and Gaiduropolis, withdrew his troops, and concentrating for a movement on the Eastern Provinces, has marched to Mesi where he will put into operation another plan of campaign.

Meanwhile, negotiations among the Powers have commenced, Russia having invited the Powers to take the Cretan question into consideration immediately, now that of Luxemburg is shelved, with the avowed object of annexation to Greece. The Porte has utterly refused to consider the counsels given to this end, and the alternatives now are ignominious surrender or another Navarino. The annexation of the island to Greece is almost a moral certainty. The King will marry a Russian Princess and get a Cretan dower and, perhaps, something on the main land. Justice demands that all the islands, being almost solely Greek as to their population, should follow the same lot. The Turks have long since ceased to become a naval power. Ships they have, but so inefficiently officered and manned that if Greece had a fleet of a dozen good corvettes she would capture or shut into the Dardanelles the whole of them, and take possession of all the islands from Samothrace to Cyprus. This is her "manifest destiny."

Since commencing the above the famous blockade runner, the *Arkadi*, has come in from her eleventh trip to Crete, loaded with women and children, having landed a full cargo of provisions for the volunteers and Cretans, and two Americans with torpedo arrangements. The enthusiasm of the Syriotes is unbounded; rockets and cannon, zittas and vivas welcome the bold boat which three times on this trip ran the gauntlet of the squadron along the Turkish coast, and, chased up and down, stopped as soon as she had distanced her pursuers, and having finally discharged all her cargo, continued, at the intervals allowed her, to load on the families who crowded down to the shore to escape from this land of ravage and famine, of heroic deeds and more heroic sufferings.

The last news from Europe informs us that the English Government, true to its shopkeeping traditions, proposes that the defeated and almost ruined Turkey shall be paid for the island a sum of $6,000,000, twice as much as she would have sold it for before the war, and before it was so desolated, that for ten years it will be unable to pay its expenses, and two or three at least before it will be relieved from the need of charity or the alternative of famine. This is John Bull's sense of justice. Perhaps some innocent may imagine that England will subscribe the millions, or that even some pity on the sick man prompts the gift; that she is looking after the interests of her friends. No, she is thinking of the Turkish bonds and how they are to be paid. She would rob the Greeks, whom she imputes with crime that they are poor, or the Cretans, whom she knows have lost all but life and liberty, rather than let her capitalists pay the just penalty of their unprincipled support of a barbarous and anti-Christian despotism in its enslaving of their fellow-Christians. I was inclined at first thought to be disgusted at the coupling of Crete and Ireland in the Congressional resolution of sympathy, but events show that if their was any absurdity in comparing the condition of Ireland with that of Crete, there was none in coupling England and Turkey together in obloquy; and though I think the Slavery *we* are kept in by the Irishmen is worse than theirs under England, to say nothing of its being infinitely more shameful, I am willing to join in their prayer that the power of England may be broken. Was Mr. Shylock so hard-hearted for his bonds as England for hers! Can we conceive a great Christian nation, the richest in the world, in a supreme moment of national suffering and anxiety like this of Greece (for no one must imagine that Crete alone is in this question,) and when the councils of the world are called to give their moral support to the struggle, bawling out, like Patrick Henry's troy, with his beef, beef—"Bonds, Bonds."

The news of the *Arkadi* from Crete is that a great battle is pending between Omar Pacha and Coroncos, they being face to face near Mesi, of the Province of Retrine. In the trip previous to this she carried 600 Mainvote volunteers, and some thousand rifles.

MEXICO.

Nothing Yet Done with Maximilian—Gens. Mendez and Campas Shot—Intercession of the Princess Salm-Salm—Miramon Likely to Die of his Wounds.

Queretaro, Sunday, May 26.

No disposition has yet been made of Maximilian and the bulk of the 450 officers captured with him.

Gen. Mendez was shot on Sunday. Escobedo had issued an order that all officers hiding who did not surrender in twenty-four hours, would be summarily shot when captured. Mendez did not give himself up. He was captured on Saturday night and shot early on Sunday morning, in the public park. He met his fate like a brave man.

Col. Campas, the commander of Maximilian's body-guard, who attempted to escape with $4,000 when the surrender took place, was also shot. No other executions are known to have taken place, though many are suspected. All the French officers are missing. The principal prisoners are confined together in a church, in very indifferent quarters, without beds or any toilet conveniences requisite.

Maximilian continues ill of dysentery.

The wife of Prince Salm Salm, an American lady, closely related to President Johnson, had made her way alone to President Juarez, at San Luis, to intercede for her husband's life and that of the Emperor. This lady has sped so far in her brave mission that yesterday, on her arrival here from San Luis, she, the Emperor and Prince Salm Salm had a long interview with Escobedo, and I have reason to believe terms were arranged by which the lives of most of the foreigners will be spared.

Miramon, it is expected, will die of the wound he received in trying to show fight on the day the city was betrayed.

Report says that Gen. Lopez, who let the Liberal troops into the city, received three thousand gold ounces for his treachery. The surprise was complete. Everything was taken, and not one of the prominent chiefs escaped. Scarcely fifty houses were fired.

Most of the troops have gone on to the City of Mexico; but Escobedo and a strong garrison still remain in the city. The roads are in a terrible state, not only on account of robberies but murders.

Maximilian's Surrender—A Court-martial to be Held for the Trial—List of Officers Taken Prisoners—Proclamation by Maximilian.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 10.

Mexican advices to the 2d inst. have been received. Miramon was still dangerously ill from his wound.

Gen. Mendez was executed by order of Escobedo on the 16th ult. He was shot a few hours after the amputation of his leg.

When Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo he said: "I surrender to you my sword owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands."

Escobedo had ordered a Court-martial to assemble on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor. Maximilian has sent through Gen. Diaz, a telegram to the Prussian Minister in the City of Mexico, to obtain the services of Miriano Riva, Publicio, and the Licentiate Mantezei de la Tarre to defend him.

The following is the official list of the officers made prisoners at Queretaro: Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, Gens. Miguel Miramon, Thomas Mejia, Severo del Castillo, Francisco G. Casandra, Jose de Herrera, Lazada, Feliciana, Jose Maria Mogano, Mariano Reis, Pantateon Marat, Mariano Monterde, Jesus Maria Calvo, Pedro Valdez, Manuel Esobel and Silvesco Raimerez. Total, 14. Also, Colonels, 18; Lieutenant-Colonels, 15; Captains and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels, 16; Majors, 36; Captains, 114; Lieutenants, 116; Second Lieutenants, 108. Total, 437.

The following proclamation has been issued by Maximilian:

Countrymen: After the valor and patriotism of the Republican forces have destroyed my sceptre in this place, of which a tenacious defence was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race; after the bloody siege in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in abnegation and boldness; I will explain myself.

Countrymen: I came to Mexico, not only animated with the best of faith of insuring the felicity of all and each of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon the Third. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me cowardly and infamously, by demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure, and shed the blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleonic dynasty an account of my blood, of the German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Then will Napoleon the Third be covered with shame from head to foot. To-day he has already seen his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown and my head torn in pieces.

Countrymen: Here are my last words. I desire that my blood may regenerate Mexico and serve as a warning to all ambitious and incautious Princes; and that you will act with prudence and truthfulness, and ennoble with your virtues the political cause of the flag you sustain. May Providence save you and make you worthy of myself.

(Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

Gen. Gomez Holds Out in Favor of Ortega—Fight Among the Garrison at Tampico—The Juarists Surrounding the City and a Battle Expected.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 10.

The following intelligence has been received *via* Havana:

Tampico, Thursday, May 30.

Gen. Gomez still holds out, having pronounced against Juarez and in favor of Ortega. On the morning of the 14th inst. a portion of the garrison revolted in favor of Juarez, when a fight ensued in the streets, lasting five hours.

The revolted party was finally put to flight. Some of them took refuge on board the United States steamer *Yantic* and the merchant vessels in the port, and many were shot while seeking a place of safety.

The forces of Juarez are drawing their lines around this place, and there will probably be a battle soon.

Volunteers for Indian Fighting in Montana.

Omaha, Monday, June 10.

The following important telegrams were received by Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, in answer to his dispatch. The Secretary of War sends the following to Gov. Hunt:

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1867.

Hon. A. C. Hunt, Acting Governor of Colorado:

Your telegram was received to-day, and has been transmitted to Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, who is authorized to take the measures deemed advisable under the circumstances mentioned by you. If you will communicate with him at St. Louis by telegraph, he will give the matter prompt attention.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Lieut.-Gen. Sherman telegraphs to Gov. Hunt as follows:

St. Louis, May 29, 1867.

There is no law to pay volunteers, but you ought to raise a regiment of 500 men, and have them ready in case I call for them. I will be at Fort Sedgwick in a few days, and don't believe you will have trouble with the Indians if your people will be arduously prudent.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

A fight has occurred at the mouth of the Lapode, on the north side of the North Platte, between one hundred and thirty Indians and fifty white men. The Indians enticed them and surrounded them by fire, but they escaped by swimming the North Platte. One white man was killed and one wounded. Gen. Augur's command consists of 250 Indian scouts and one regiment of cavalry. He has started on the road to Denver, and has advanced forty miles already after the Indians. The expeditionary forces have not much baggage with them.

Indian Troubles in Idaho—The Newly-Discovered Island in the Pacific.

San Francisco, Wednesday, June 5.

The steamship *American*, for San Juan, sailed to-day. The ships *Ellen Austin*, from New-York, and *Nevada*, from Boston, have arrived. Ship *Marmion*, for New-York, cleared. The bark *Stanley*, from Yokohama, May 1, arrived. The Japanese Dragon troupe of performers are among the passengers. The *Colorado* sailed for Hong Kong on the 1st ult.

Idaho advices of May 17 state that the Indians are attacking the stages. The stock at the stage station were driven off. The Indians were mounted on fine horses, said to have belonged to the Second Cavalry. Idaho City is being rapidly rebuilt; about 100 buildings were erected during the week.

The expedition to take possession of the newly-discovered island in the North Pacific in behalf of the United States, sailed to-day. It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will send a vessel in a few days for the same purpose, and also to establish a coaling station for the China steamers. Flour unchanged. Good shipping wheat $1 70.

The Mercantile Agency Piracy Case in Canada.

Coburgh, C. W., Monday, June 10.

The trial between the rival mercantile agencies, Dun, Winans & Co., the same as R. G. Dunt & Co., of the United States, and Bradstreet & Son, of New-York, in which the latter are charged with appropriating the names and information contained in the reference book of the former, was concluded here to-day. The evidence was of the same conclusive character as that given during the previous days.

The Messrs. Bradstreet did not attempt any defence as regards copying the book, but relied entirely upon their legal right to do so, on the ground that failure to copyright the book by the plaintiffs made it public property. The plaintiffs, however, allege that their book was never published in the strict sense of the term, but was given to their subscribers under contract to keep it confidential, and to return at the expiration of the year's subscription. A nice question as to copyright law and the right of authors has thus arisen.

The Chancellor reserved his judgment as to the points of law involved until the 18th inst.

Cricket Match in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 10.

The St. George's first innings opened at 5:15 o'clock, and occupied only an hour and a half. The Philadelphia bowling was straight, rapid and effective, and no stand of importance was made at the bat except Norley's. Norley was unfortunately run out in attempting to steal a run.

The score made was only 52, which is much less than was expected. A large one will probably be rolled up to-morrow, or the Philadelphians will win by a great majority. Gibbes was unfortunate in being bowled on a hopping ball which shot. Magee's bowling was the best for Philadelphia. The St. George Eleven does not seem to be as strong as in previous years, several fine players being off the list. The score of the play is as follows:

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.

Bance, b. Magee	0	Pomeroy, c. Large, b. Pearson	5
Wright, c. Barclay, b. Pearson	2	Robinson, b. Magee	7
Norley, run out	12	Butterfield, b. Pearson	1
Gibbes, b. Magee	5	Waller, c. Barclay, b. Pearson	4
Gordon, c. Barclay, b. Mason	0	Ogilby, not out	2
Talbot, run out	5	Byes, 4; Leg Byes, 4; Wides, 2	10
		Total	52

Analysis of Bowling.—Magee, 82 balls, 12 maidens, 3 wickets, 13 runs, 0 wides; Pearson, 80 balls, 5 maidens, 5 wickets, 29 runs, 2 wides.

German Festivities in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, June 10.

The city was considerably enlivened to-day by a handsome procession of the different societies of Turners and singers composing the North American Social Democratic Turners Union. Delegations from all portions of the country were present. The demonstrations will last till Thursday the 13th. Various societies have arrived from New-York, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Williamsburgh, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Alleghany City, New-Orleans, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Richmond, Washington and Georgetown, D. C.

Strike of Bakers at Montreal.

Montreal, Monday, June 10.

The Association of Workingmen had a grand torchlight procession to-night. The Society numbers over 8,000 members, and represents every trade. A printer with a printing-press throwing off the song of the Association headed the procession.

Bakers still remain on strike, and bread is scarcer than money. Saturday and Sunday people were forced to live upon biscuits.

Burning of Shipping at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Monday, June 10.

The steamer *Forest City*, which was lying alongside the British ship *S. L. Tilley*, at Venus Point, was burned at 12 o'clock this morning. The steamer is a total loss excepting her machinery. She drifted to the South Carolina side and sunk. The ship lost her mizzen-mast and most of her sails and rigging. The schooner *Oramoneta* also took fire and sustained considerable damage.

Interruption to Navigation on the Welland Canal.

St. Catherines, C. W., Monday, June 10.

Navigation on the Welland Canal will be interrupted three or four days, to repair the damages caused by the propeller *East*, carrying away four gates at Lock Seventeen, on Saturday last.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Motion to Set Aside the Jury on the Ground of Being Illegally Chosen—The Question Not Settled—Surratt's Appearance—Array of Counsel.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, June 10.

The trial of John H. Surratt began to-day according to arrangement, but did not proceed very far. The prosecution opened the case by the very surprising motion to quash the panel of jurors, on the ground that they had been illegally chosen, in that the names had not been selected according to law; that the list was not preserved as it should have been, and that the box was not sealed as required by act of Congress. In support of this an affidavit of the City Register as to the manner of selecting juries was read, and subsequently the Register himself, Mr. Douglass, was called, and testified on the subject. During his testimony he admitted that he did not know whether the jurors were all tax-payers or not, a requirement on which the law is very explicit. The counsel for the prisoner expressed their complete surprise at this proceeding, and suggested that if both parties agreed to it the trial might nevertheless proceed. Judge Pierpont thought such consent could not legalize an illegal proceeding, and that a conviction or an acquittal by a jury illegally impaneled would be void. The counsel for the prisoner then said as it was an interesting question, which had not been raised before, he desired time to look up the law, and requested a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, which was granted.

Surratt was brought into Court by the Marshal, handcuffed, about half-past 10 o'clock, and took a seat with his counsel. The irons were then removed, and though appearing rather careworn and despondent when his features were in repose, he entered into a lively conversation with his counsel, and often laughed at some humorous remark uttered in the side by-play of the lawyers. His brother, Isaac Surratt, sat near him, presenting quite a contrast, John being a quiet, refined, student-looking young man, while Isaac is much stouter, far less intelligent in countenance, with a bold, b'hoyish expression, and far more likely to be picked out as the perpetrator of a desperate deed, though evidently endowed with far less brains. Those who remembered Wilkes Booth and looked upon Surratt to-day, at once recalled the fact that of all the conspirators these two only possessed any brains, and that of the two Surratt's was the best balanced mind. Surratt's countenance is not by any means what would be called a bad one. There is an impress of conviction about it, with but slight trace of determination or nerve. With his sandy mustache and goatee, and his long hair combed behind his ears, he looks far more like an inoffensive student than like the chief of an assassination plot. The counsel for the prosecution are District-Attorney Carrington and Assistant District-Attorney Wilson, assisted by Edwards Pierrepont, Esq., of New-York, and A. G. Riddle, Esq., of this city—a very strong array of legal talent. The prisoner is defended by Messrs. Bradley & Son and Richard T. Merrick, Esq., of this city, all able lawyers. The court-room was crowded with spectators of all classes, among whom was Ryan, of Arkansas, the man who was arrested and confined some months on the supposition that he was Surratt, which is not strange, considering the remarkable resemblance that he bears to that individual. The question regarding the illegality of the jury is a very important one, inasmuch as all the juries for six years past have been chosen in the same manner. If it should be held to be illegal, Sanford Conover's claim for a new trial might have some weight. Mary Harris' acquittal for the murder of Burroughs might be adjudged illegal, as well as all the other verdicts that have been rendered for a series of years.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Monday, June 10.

The trial of John H. Surratt was commenced to-day and is the all absorbing topic of conversation. Quite a crowd had assembled in and about the Criminal Court room long before the hour announced for the opening of the Court. Before 10 o'clock speculations were rife as to whether or not the trial would take place. Many who were not disposed to endure the inconvenience of the crowd, and who simply desired the gratification of their curiosity by seeing the prisoner, gathered about the City Hall steps and in Judiciary-square and patiently awaited the hour when the prisoner should be brought from the jail. The excitement regarding the case is much greater now than it was on the 27th of May, when the case was first set for trial; and in anticipation of a pressure of a large crowd ample arrangements have been made in the Court-room for the preservation of order, with the view to prevent encroachment upon the privileges of such persons as are entitled to admission within the bar. The system of issuing tickets has been adopted, and is found effective in preventing confusion.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning Judge Fisher entered the Court-room and took his seat upon the bench. The Court was formally opened at 10 o'clock, the attorneys for the defence, Mr. Merrick and the Messrs. Bradley being present. The District-Attorney and Mr. Pierrepont, counsel for the prosecution, subsequently entered the room.

The jurors were called, and all excepting four answered to their names.

At 10:30 o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court by Marshal Gooding. The prisoner was handcuffed. He appeared as he did the other day, with a close-shaven face, excepting a moustache and a goatee. He wears his hair long and hanging about his neck. He was dressed in a dark suit. After being in the Court a few moments the handcuffs were removed, and he was assigned a seat beside his counsel.

Surratt's face is very pale, and he wears a care-worn, troubled look, but faintly smiled occasionally, as he received the nod of an acquaintance. After sitting in the Court-room for some time, he engaged in a lively conversation with his counsel, Mr. Merrick, and was evidently much amused at what was being said, as he laughed heartily.

By 11 o'clock the Court-room was literally crowded and every seat within the bar occupied. Among the auditors were a large number of colored men. After all the preliminaries had been arranged, Judge Fisher asked if counsel were ready to proceed with the trial.

John H. Surratt's counsel, Mr. Bradley, replied: "The prisoner is ready and has been so for weeks."

District Attorney Carrington said he was happy to say that the prosecution was ready to proceed with the trial of John H. Surratt, charged with the murder of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th of April, 1865. Before proceeding to impanel a jury, however, the prosecution desired to submit the following motion:

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of the United States *vs.* John H. Surratt, on an indictment for murder, and now on this day, to wit, on the 10th of June, A. D. 1867, come the United States and the said John H. Surratt, by their respective attorneys and the jurors impaneled and summoned, and hereupon the said United States, by their attorney, challenge the array of the said panel because he saith the said jurors composing the said panel were not drawn according to law, and that the names from which said jurors were drawn were not selected according to law; wherefore he prays judgment and that said panel may be quashed.

Mr. Carrington read the following affidavit in support of this motion:

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit.: Be it remembered that on this 7th day of June, A. D., 1867, before the subscribed Justice of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, personally appeared Samuel Douglas, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That in the months of January and February, A. D., 1867, he was Register of Washington City, in the District aforesaid; that about the 1st day of February, in the said year, this affiant deposited in the box required to be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, four hundred names—each name being written on separate pieces of paper, and each paper being carefully rolled up, as a part of the names from which jurors were to be selected, under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 16, 1862; that at the same time the Clerk of the Levy Court deposited forty names, and the Clerk of Georgetown deposited forty names in said jury-box; that the names deposited by this affiant were selected by him partly from the poll lists of Washington City, and partly from the names of citizens who he thought well qualified to serve as jurymen; that the names of the persons so selected by this affiant as registers were not communicated by him to the Clerk of Georgetown or the Clerk of the Levy Court, nor did they at any time know the names selected by this affiant, nor did this affiant know at any time the names of those selected by the said Clerk of Georgetown, nor by the Clerk of the Levy Court; that the names having been deposited as aforesaid, the box was returned to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of said Clerk, sealed, as this affiant believes, in the presence of this affiant; that the petit jurors for the March term, for the Criminal Court of 1867, were selected or drawn from the names deposited in said box on said first day of February, and were drawn by the Clerk of Georgetown, as this affiant recollects and believes; that the names were deposited in the manner hereinbefore stated, and in no other way, and that if it appears that any of the names for Washington, deposited as aforesaid, are in the handwriting of any person other than this affiant or his clerk, then the same were deposited without the knowledge or consent of this affiant; and further, this affiant says that the paper or papers containing the names of those whose names were written on four hundred pieces of paper, and deposited as aforesaid, he cannot now find, although he has made diligent search for the same.

SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 7th day of June, A. D., 1867. Charles Walter, Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Carrington then read the act of June 16, 1862, relative to the impaneling of juries in the District of Columbia. The law requires that the jury shall be selected by the Register of Washington, and the Clerks of Georgetown and the Levy Court acting conjointly; that they shall, in the presence of all the said officers, be deposited in a box, and that the said box shall be sealed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Carrington argued that the affidavit of Mr. Douglas showed that the names had not been regularly deposited, and contended that if the trial were proceeded with, and a verdict rendered by a jury thus impanneled, the proceedings would be illegal.

Mr. Carrington submitted four objections to proceeding to trial now, as follows:

First—That the jurors were not selected according to law.

Second—That their names were not drawn from the box according to law.

Third—That the list was not preserved as it should have been; and,

Fourth—That the box was not sealed as required by the act of Congress.

Either of these objections, he argued, would prove fatal in case of trial. In regard to the first proposition, the law was plain that all three of the officers referred to constituting a Board must unite in placing the names in the box. They were constituted a Board for that puopose, and one officer could not do the work devolving upon all three of the officers. Congress never intended that this duty should devolve upon any one of these officials. He then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Douglas as proof that the law had not been fully complied with. In conclusion, Mr. Carrington stated the motion thus submitted was not for delay. The prosecution was ready and anxious to proceed with the trial of this case, and at no time have they been disposed to delay the trial. They are ready now. The jury has not been drawn in accordance with the act of Congress, and there need be no delay in the matter, for by the fifth section of the act of June, 1862, the Court could proceed at once to impanel another jury. The Court has plenary powers to proceed in the matter, and the Marshal may be immediately ordered to summon talismen.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said this motion had taken the defence by surprise, and he asked that Mr. Douglas be brought in and examined in open Court. The defence was not advised from the affidavit that the officers had taken any action different in the late drawing of juries from that taken ever since the passage of the law.

Mr. Douglas was sent for and brought into Court.

Mr. Bradley requested that Mr. Douglas be sworn.

Judge Fisher asked the counsel for the prosecution if they objected to Mr. Douglas being sworn and examined.

Mr. Pierpont said they would not object if it was the custom to examine witnesses in similar cases. All motions had to be supported by an affidavit, and where he had practiced it was not the custom to take evidence in cases like this in open Court.

Judge Fisher said there was no custom about it. He never knew of such a case since he had been upon the bench, and he was informed by the Clerk (Mr. Middleton,) that no such a case had occurred in his experience.

After some further discussion Mr. Douglas was sworn, and read over the affidavit given above, and pronounced it true. He testified that he had been Register of the City of Washington since 1861, and was in office at the time of the passage of the law of 1862. In making the last list of jurors he had pursued the same practice that he always had pursued heretofore, from the time of the passage of the act of July, 1862, until the present time. In answer to a question by Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Douglas testified that he did not know whether the names placed in the box by the Clerk of the Levy Court and the Clerk of Georgetown were taxpayers or not. He did not know whether all whose names he had put in were taxpayers.

Mr. Merrick objected to these questions. It was not competent to go back and ask Mr. Douglas as to what the other officers referred to had done. These officers had to exercise their own judgment and discretion, and it was to be presumed that the act of one was the act of all.

The Court decided that it was proper for Mr. Pierrepont to ask the question.

In answer to the question from Mr. Bradley, Mr. Douglas said that he had filed away a paper containing the names of the jurors, and had searched for it, but had not been able to find it.

Mr. Douglas then retired from the stand.

Mr. Bradley asked that the Court take a recess. The motion took the defence by surprise, and a question lies at the bottom of the matter whether the trial cannot be proceeded with anyhow, unless the objection comes from the defendant himself. He was aware that the current of decisions was the other way, but there have been arguments to show that it is in the power of the Court to proceed and try a case, and even to execute sentence when the prisoner, aware of all the facts of informality, was yet willing to go to trial. He asked time, therefore, to look up the law, and see if they could not go to trial with the jury now impaneled.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would interpose no objections to a recess, for he had no doubt that this motion had taken the defence by surprise. He argued, however, that even if all parties stipulated and agreed to go to trial in spite of an informality, it would still be illegal. No stipulation can so arrange it as to make any illegal proceeding stand. He doubted whether there were any decisions the other way, as his friend Mr. Bradley had intimated.

Mr. Bradley said he did not say there were not decisions the other way. He had heard arguments to prove that it was otherwise.

Mr. Pierrepont again argued that a conviction or acquittal by a jury illegally impaneled would be void.

Mr. Carrington said he had no objection to interpose to a postponement. He could not, however, go to trial in so important a case as this with any doubt upon his mind as to the legality of the jury that would try the case.

Mr. Bradley wanted to know what would be done with the cases of all the men who had been executed upon the verdict of juries impaneled in the same manner as this one was.

Mr. Pierrepont said he was not responsible in past cases, but he was responsible now.

District-Attorney Carrington denied that any one had ever been hung by a jury impaneled in this informal way.

Mr. Bradley begged his friend's pardon; at least a dozen had been thus hung.

Mr. Carrington said that if that were so, then it was time to correct the evil.

Mr. Bradley said it was an interesting question for the Court, and he desired time to look up the law upon this point.

The Court granted the application for a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and then adjourned until that time.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Marshal and taken back to jail, a large crowd hastening into Judiciary-square for the purpose of getting a good look at him.

Destruction of the Hartford Carpet Company's Mill by Fire.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, June 10.

A very destructive fire broke out about 6:30 this morning in the spinning mill of the Hartford Carpet Company at Tariffville. It originated in the picking room, and destroyed all the buildings of the Company, excepting two or three, including the power-loom brick mill, two stories high and 220 by 80 feet; the carding and spinning mill, three stories high, and basement, of brick, 100 by 40 feet; the carding mill, three stories, and basement, 100 by 40 feet; the worsted spinning mill, five stories high and 150 by 40 feet; the wool room and basement, two stories high, of wood, and 150 by 40 feet; also several dye houses, dwelling-houses, &c.

There were in all ten factory buildings, twelve dwellings and small buildings, one store and one barn destroyed. There was no fire engine in the village, and steamers from this city were sent to the rescue. The fire was got under control about 2 o'clock.

The loss is estimated at from one million to a million and a half of dollars; which is insured for about $120,000, as follows: The International and Home of New-York, each $37,500; Ætna, $37,500; Connecticut, $18,750; Lorillard, $18,750; and $100,000 in a Boston company.

About two thousand persons are thrown out of employment. The mills last month turned out about 35,000 yards of carpets. Only a part of the Company's works are in Tarriffville.

The Brussels carpet mill, in which the carpets of the Company were made, could not be saved, owing to the flames spreading within, and nothing now remains standing but the walls. This makes eleven buildings destroyed. Nothing now remains in the village but one or two storehouses and a few dwellings.

Steam engines from Westfield, Mass., arrived there at 3 o'clock, and together with those from Hartford, did good service in saving some of the property. The loss will be fully one million dollars over and above the insurance. It will take several years to rebuild the mill. The loss falls heavily on Hartford, where most of the stock is owned. The stock sold last week for $300 per share.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Springfield, Mass., Monday, June 10.

The first report of the fire at Tariffville, Conn., today greatly exaggerates the loss. The Treasurer of the Company says it will not exceed $600,000, indeed, if it is more than $500,000. The insurance is $425,000.

Ten mills, ten tenement and boarding-houses, and two stores were burned—the whole the property of the Hartford Carpet Company. The fire throws seven hundred persons out of employment.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Harvard College Regatta—First Race Won by the Junior Boat, and the Second by the Scientific.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Monday Evening, June 10, 1867.

The annual Harvard College Regatta came off this afternoon on the Charles River Course, foot of Beacon-street, and is pronounced the most brilliant affair of the kind which has yet occurred under the auspices of the "Muscular Christianity" Department of old Cambridge. In the number of its participants and the respectability and magnitude of the throng which assembled to witness it, it attracted almost as much attention as a contest between Yale and Harvard. The Charles River Course, from its practical adaptability to rowing, and being a portion of the water line of the city, is sure to command an immense audience to witness aquatic sports by college boys, or others who are not afraid to soil their soft hands in athletic exercise. The rowing was advertised to commence at 4:30 o'clock, but on this, as on all similar occasions, there was some backwardness in hurrying up the preliminaries incident to the "start." Although there were no extraordinary inducements for strangers to come hundreds of miles to witness the rowing, or for the betting fraternity to provide itself with plenty of greenbacks, in the absence of an international contest, yet there was lively interest manifested on the general result in view of Harvard holding the guerdon of merit in the close and exciting contest with Yale at Worcester, on Lake Quinsigamond, last July, on which occasion Harvard won the University race in 18:43¼, and also beat the Yale Scientifics, thus wiping away the stain of previous defeat and vindicating the skill of her rowing representatives. And it was this fact that gave double attraction to the regatta to-day, to witness the bending of the oar by those who are expected in the future to maintain the high standard of old Harvard.

Early in the afternoon the people began to congregate in the vicinity of the course. Aristocratic Beacon-street, skirting the Common, and Charles-street dividing it from the charming Public Garden, presented a lively appearance. Spirited horses attached to stylish equipages, and cadaverous specimens of horse-flesh hauling all sorts of folks, rolled through the avenues centreing at the river. Men who have left the collegiate shades far behind them and look back upon their *alma mater* with affection, were there, feeling young again, as were also several of those who engaged in collegiate contest fourteen years ago, at the first college regatta which took place on the Winnepesaukee. At the appointed hour the shore of the river was lined with a motley crowd who had come to witness the rowing, as was also every available place where a foothold could be obtained. The ladies were out in strong force and evinced as much interest in the sport as the most enthusiastic of the participants.

There were two races, the first for the second-class crews; prizes, silver cups. The second for the first-class crews and the Scientific School crew; first prize, six rosewood oars; second prize, six black walnut oars.

The signal from the judges' boat had hardly sounded for the contestants to make their appearance, when out shot into the river the gallant youths whose claims for consideration were about to be measured. The rules of the race and the prizes to be awarded were announced, and, amidst the cheering of the vast throng, fair hands waved encouragement as the competitors in each race awaited impatiently the signal to strike out. The distance rowed was three miles—a mile and a half, then turn a stake and return. The Judges were Messrs. Franklin J. Clark, Thomas S. Edmond, Wm. W. Richards and Alden P. Toring. In the first race all the boats were lapstreaks, and in the second shells. The crews of the boats were as follows, the order of the names indicating the position of the boat at starting:

First Race—Junior Second boat, '68; Horace Bacon, (stroke,) Henry M. Whitman, Moses Williams, Otis L. Prescott, Charles D. Palmer and Jesse F. Wheeler, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and green handkerchiefs.

Sophomore Second boat, '68; George C. Travis, (stroke,) Robert M. Lawrence, Charles U. Hayward, Henry Richards, Charles N. Fay and Edward Read, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and cherry handkerchiefs.

Freshman Second boat, '70; Geo. Adams, (stroke,) William F. Packer, Horace G. Lunt, Sandford S. Smith, Amory A. Lawrence and Lewis T. Cushing, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and Magenta handkerchiefs.

The boats shot off finely up the course, and as soon as they were visible on the return, it was apparent that the Juniors were ahead. As anticipated, they came in first. Time, 21 minutes 55 seconds; time of the Freshmen, 22 minutes 12 seconds. The Sophomores' stroke oar gave out in the first mile and a half.

Second Race—Sophomore class boat, '69: John W. McBurney, (stroke,) Francis Rawle, Henry W. Putnam, James J. Myers, Henry M. Howe and Wm. S. Hall, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and cherry handkerchiefs.

Freshman Class boat, '70; John W. Sanger, (stroke,) T. Parsons, S. V. B. Thayer, E. M. Low, B. Adams and G. Willis, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and Magenta handkerchiefs.

Scientific School boat: S. W. M. Peters, (stroke,) C. E. Deane, C. J. Williams, R. W. Bayley, H. B. Sargent and S. L. Holdredge, (bow.) Uniform—White shirts and pink handkerchiefs.

This race was won by the Scientific boat in 20 minutes 23 seconds. The Freshmen came in in 20 minutes 38 seconds, and the Sophomores in 21 minutes.

The prizes were then awarded amid the cheers of the friends of each crew.

At the annual regatta last year there were four competing boats with crews of six each—the Junior class crew, the Sophomore class crew, the Freshmen class crew, and the Scientific crew. On that occasion the Freshmen came in first, having performed the three miles in 20 minutes and 24 seconds, and then came the Scientifics in 20 minutes and 41 seconds, and the Juniors three lengths behind, and the Sophomores close behind them. The latter were not a representative crew, but mostly amateurs.

VIGIL.

The Presbyterian Delegation from Ireland.

Pittsburgh, Monday, June 10.

The delegation of Presbyterian ministers from Ireland, in company with G. H. Stuart, left this city this morning. Dr. Denham goes to Geneva, N. Y., to meet the Reformed Dutch Synod. Dr. Call goes to Philadelphia. Yesterday each of these gentlemen preached three times to immense crowds. Their reception here, as well as at Rochester, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, has been a complete ovation.

BILLIARDS.

Match Between Dion and McDevitt for the Championship—Dion the Winner by 684 Points.

Montreal, Monday, June 10.

The billiard match for the championship of America and $1,000, was played here to-night between Joseph Dion, of this city, and John McDevitt, of New-York, and was won by the former. The contest was narrowly watched by a large audience, several ladies being in attendance. After a protracted and unwarrantable delay, the game was opened at 8:45 o'clock, McDevitt winning the lead and choice of balls. No count of any importance was made until the thirteenth innings, when Dion ran 177, principally off the two reds. This made the game 229 for Dion to 51 for McDevitt. The latter immediately reduced this lead somewhat by a run of 88; thenceforth until the thirty-eighth innings there was no run above 21. Dion here made 63, which put him at 422, his opponent standing at 223. On the forty-ninth innings Dion ran 118, which placed him at 575, his opponent being 262; but before Dion added materially to his score. McDevitt put in two runs of 220 and 228, and he was then but about 50 points behind. Those familiar with McDevitt's game now felt satisfied that he would win, though he had been playing in very bad luck. His confidence had not, as heretofore, forsaken him, and he was now playing splendidly. Dion, on the other hand, was disconcerted somewhat by the two runs made by McDevitt, and he fell off a little when he stood at 885 and McDevitt at 816. The latter was kissed out of a count, the kiss at the two reds upon the left hand cushion, near the pocket. Dion got them jammed and continued to count until he had made 615, the number required by him, although this run called for the exercise of scarcely any skill. It was rapturously applauded throughout by the enthusiastic spectators. McDevitt was beaten six hundred and eighty-four points. With the exception of the safety play and the run of 218 by McDevitt, and Dion's 177. There was little in the game to merit commendation. Dion won it, not by superior play, but by sheer luck, though he might have won even if he had not jawed the balls.

McDevitt, in his run of 220, had the white and red partially in the jaw, but never wholly so. The average of the winner was 19¾, that of the loser 11. At the start the betting was 100 to 60 on Dion, without takers. The game occupied only two hours and fifty-four minutes.

Union Judges of Texas Restored to Office by Gen. Sheridan.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 10.

The following order, issued by Gen. Sheridan, dated New-Orleans, June —, explains itself in the clearest possible manner. The General commanding the District of Texas will see that no impediment is placed in the way of a prompt carrying out of its provisions:

In June, 1866, Judges Thomas H. Stribling and W. P. Bacon Strong, Union men, were elected Judges of the Fourth and Eleventh Judicial Districts in Western Texas by large majorities. The Legislature of the State afterward passed an act, approved Oct. 11, 1866, to take effect Dec. 31, 1866, abolishing the Fourth and Eleventh Judicial Districts of the State by consolidation with other districts of such extent as to make it impossible to administer justice within them through the Courts, the sole object of this act, as publicly stated by its advocates, having been to get rid of the before-mentioned Judges on account of their political opinions, regardless of the public interests or wishes. Said act will be considered as null and void, and the numbers and boundaries of these Judicial Districts as they existed before the passage of the act restored. Judges Thomas H. Stribling and W. P. Bacon will resume the duties of Judges of the districts to which they were respectively elected.

Fatal Accident at Nyack.

Nyack, N. Y., Monday, June 10.

A serious accident happened in Nyack this evening. While Fire Engine Company No. 2 were out on a review, a young man asked the firemen if they were willing he should "take hold of the rope with them." They said they had no objections. He had not gone far when he was tripped and fell, the whole of the engine going over his head, crushing it dreadfully. He was picked up insensible, and died immediately. His name is Thomas Ward, and he resides in New-York.

Robberies by Indians in Arizona.

San Francisco, Tuesday, June 4.

Late Arizona advices state that the Indians have commenced a vigorous campaign against the whites, attacking the ranches in the vicinity of Prescott and Fort Whipple, and stealing the stock in every direction. The troops are on a scouting expedition except just enough for garrison duty.

Flour is very dull. Nothing is doing in wheat and prices are nominal.

Legal tenders 74c.

Robbery of a New-York Merchant.

Hudson, N. Y., Monday, June 10.

Mr. C. W. Young, a New-York merchant, while on a visit to the house of J. H. Wilbur, at Leeds, Greene County, on Saturday night, was robbed of $100 in money, a gold watch and some papers of value. The burglars entered the house while the inmates were asleep, and perpetrated the robbery without awakening them. No clue has as yet been obtained to the burglars.

The Constitutional Convention.

Albany, Monday, June 10.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 6 o'clock this afternoon, but the Committees on Business and Rules not being prepared to report, the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pedestrianism—120 Miles in 120 Consecutive Hours.

Memphis, Monday, June 10.

George Kerman, aged 16 years, completed a feat this afternoon, at the race course, of walking 120 miles in that many consecutive hours, for a wager of $500. He made the last mile in fourteen minutes.

Chief-Justice Chase at Raleigh.

Raleigh, N. C., Monday, June 10.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Chief-Justice Chase ordered the summoning of Grand and petit juries. No distinction in color is to be made.

Quick Passage.

Charleston, S. C., Monday, June 10.

The steamship *Manhattan* arrived here to-day, in forty-eight hours from New-York, the quickest passage between the two ports since the war.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, Monday, June 10.

A building was destroyed by fire on West Harrison, at the corner of Jefferson-street, this afternoon. Loss about $15,000.

An Alleged Wife Murderer Acquitted in St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Monday, June 10.

M. A. Hawkes, on trial for the murder of his wife, to get the insurance on her life, was to-day acquitted.

A Telegraph Swindler.

The public are cautioned against an imposter who is sending fraudulent dispatches to the *residences* of our citizens during business hours. The bogus telegrams are shabbily made up, containing many redundant words, which a business man would avoid, and resemble more a short letter than a telegraphic dispatch. The swindler uses the late "United States Telegraph Company's envelope" and signs his dispatches "C. Carr, Operator." The amount to be collected is stated in shillings and not dollars and cents, as is the invariable rule with the Western Union Telegraph Company. A genuine dispatch would be sent to a man's place of business, if he had any, during business hours, and not to his residence. There are other marks about these messages by which they will be easily detected by any one in the habit of receiving telegrams.

The Rinderpest.—Gov. Fenton has appointed John Stanton Gould, of Hudson, Commissioner for the prevention of Rinderpest and other infectious diseases, in place of William Kelly, resigned. This may prove to be a position of great importance, if, as reported, the disease has recently made its appearance in Coxsackie, on the Hudson.

THE CITY OF ROME.

Horrible Condition of the Streets—The Houses—Swiss Guards—Firemen—Priests.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, May 18, 1867.

Rome is vile. The goats sleep in it o' nights. You will hardly believe it, but it is the uncolored truth that the streets of the Eternal City, not even excepting the Corso, serve as a stable for thousands of goats that are driven in from the country. They come in late at night, gradually penetrating to the most public streets, (the streets of Rome are deserted early,) which they also leave earliest in the morning to avoid the stir. They do not leave the quietest alleys till 9 or 10 o'clock. Night and morning you will meet them in long droves. Meantime think of the streets where they slept! Goats eat grass, you know, and a great deal of it. The title of a little pamphlet written by a witty Frenchman ought to be changed from "Les odeurs de Rome" to "Les ordures de Rome." I will probably give you no news when I tell you that the latest interpretation put on the famous letters S. P. Q. R., is *Sentina populi quondam Romani*. It is rather hard on Rome, but it is only the truth.

By the way, these letters, S. P. Q. R., don't mean quite as much as they once did, even if it was under a Nero or a Domitian. You shall see them on the scavenger-drays of the city, on occasional handbills posted on the walls, on a police notice on the *Giornali 'di Roma*, [and lastly, over the door of the dingy sty on the Capitol Hill, where that body meets. Everywhere, on everything, are the flaming capitals, "PIUS IX., P. M." It is disgusting to see the industry with which the Papal agents have sought out places to post them. Pius IX. has not yet reigned a quarter of a century, but I venture the assertion, without hesitation, that he has put up more marble tablets with that inscription than all the other Popes together. Not a bridge that he has repaired, or a stairway he has mended, or a statue he has moved, or a gas lantern he has set up, but has the inevitable inscription. S. P. Q. R. is the smallest person in Rome. As if it was not enough to inscribe it in marble, on works he has built or remodeled, you shall see hundreds of placards along the Corso and other principal streets, with the simple words, "Viva Pio Nono!" All this avails nothing. Italians are quite indifferent for His Holiness, and would look on his flight with little concern. A distinguished Italian lately said, "The Italian people speak of Christ, of the Madonna, of the saints, and of the priests, but never of God or of the Pope." It is true. As a simple peasant, whom I met on the Via Appia, said to me, when I questioned him closely as to the need he had of a Pope at all, "I don't need a Pope." Yet he seemed a little alarmed as soon as he had said it, for fear he had said something wicked.

After having been a few days in Florence the contrast of Rome becomes dismally apparent. Florence life, when looked at from this standpoint, from the vicinity of these great old sombre ruins, and from out these narrow, dark streets, almost shut in from the sun by great palace-like houses, is the liveliest and most admirable imaginable. The very dogs here suffer from *ennui*, and even, if possible, worse than they do in Aix la Chapelle. Poor curs, it's no wonder, for they are down in the midst of the stenches, which are more numerous than those of Cologne, which Coleridge said numbered seventy, each a separate, particular and cotemporaneous smell. It never occurs to a stupid Quirite, though, to scatter them in the way Heine said the dogs of Aix la Chapelle like to be scattered. There is not one dog in Rome to ten in Munich or Vienna, but they are infinitely more in the way. A German thinks more of his dog than of his family, but the Italians persecute them. They have been lately excluded by police order from all churches and other places of public resort.

As for newspapers here, you have the *Giornale di Roma*, which every day advertises for the benefit of sinners the places where are to be had at the cheapest rates spare seats in Paradise, or, at least, a cool corner in purgatory, (the caloric to be regulated by the amount of *lire* paid down;) then there is the *Osservatore Romans*, a world-renowned publication of wits which Frederick Barbarossa read in the time of Innocent III., and which caused him many a headache; lastly, there is the *Unita Catholica*, which does the heavy Church work and publishes "electric dispatches" from Paris. Occasionally you will have presented to your view in the *cafés* a copy of the *Journal des Débats* or *L'Italie*, but only for a second, as it is rented by the minute, and the waiter adds a *baiocco* to your bill if you see it too long. In short, one learns more of the transactions of Rome up in Florence or even in Munich than here within the walls. As for newsboys, or newspaper depots, or any other such sinful institution—God forefend!

The houses of Rome have just such great doors as in Florence, and the same ponderous bars and bolts, but people shut themselves up earlier at night. While they are yet in the full enjoyment of the glorious fresh air along the Lungarno, here in Rome the Corso is nearly deserted. From 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon till dark it is crowded with splendid equipages and gazing strollers, but they begin then rapidly to disappear, and in a very short time the whole is silent. If a thief or a gendarme still wanders up and down, he keeps close alongside the great walls, and honest men, if out so late, hurry along in the middle of the street.

Who comes to Rome without seeing the Pope? I met him the other day on the Via Angelica, a pleasant, shady street that runs out north under the walls of the Vatican, where he had gone, as is his wont, to take an evening drive. He generally drives out between 5 and 6 o'clock, goes out a few hundred rods and then dismounts and walks. I saw him walk over a mile, and then he disappeared from sight still walking, while his carriage followed slowly on behind. He walks with the totter peculiar to old age and with a considerable stoop, and yet with not a little rapidity and energy. I am bound to say Pius IX. has the pleasantest face I have seen in Europe; his good nature amounts to a weakness, and his hesitation is said to give his councilors much trouble.

What do you see in the streets of Rome? Priests and soldiers. The uniforms of Rome are so numerous and so variegated that the Corso on a pleasant evening looks like a poppy field or a bed of hyacinths in full bloom. How many distinct military uniforms do you think I have counted? Fifteen. First and most frequent is the Zouave in gray, with bright red galloons along his pants, on the borders of his jacket and on his cap. He wears a wide red belt and white leggings. Many of these are Dutch, but they understand your German quite well. A Colonel's uniform is purple instead of gray, boots instead of leggings, and very large, fanciful braid-work in yellow on the sleeves of his jacket. The fusileers or common infantrymen wear blue, green feathers in their caps and yellow epaulets trimmed with green fringe, and are the smallest men in the Pope's army. There is scarcely a man of them whose chin does not rest conveniently on the muzzle of his musket at "parade rest." A good many of these are Swiss. I talked with one of them who was on guard in the Coliseum, and found he had the proverbial Swiss homesickness in an aggravated degree. At any rate the Papal troops do not have a luxurious time of it. These infantry get five *soldi* (not quite five cents) a day, and rations consisting of soup, black bread and a piece of salt meat as large as one's hand. This is better pay than some German troops get—as, for instance, the Bavarians get only 4 2-3 cents a day, but better rations. Like most soldiers in Europe, those of the Pope are paid every few days, and, of course, not only send nothing home, but often have to send home for money. This home-sick Swiss boy had come on an adventure and had his fill of it. A few days before his company had been out in the country bushwhacking with brigands, and at a place where they camped, the people, bribed by the brigands, poisoned the water, and 20 of the company became sick and 11 had died from the effects.

The most picturesque uniform of all is that of the Swiss Guard in the Vatican, to wit: Zouave dress composed of numerous narrow stripes of black, yellow and red, and a tall helmet with white horse-tails. They carry long lances which are furnished with cross-blades, sharp and pointed at one end and crescent-shaped at the other. How about the propriety of the head of the Church arming so many of the defenders of the faith in a heathen (Zouave) uniform?

The *pompieri* (pumpers) or firemen are always on duty and are a body distinct from the *gendarmes* or police. They wear sky-blue pants, dark-blue jackets, a sword and a skull-cap with a curious brass plate of the same diameter as the cap, hanging half over on one side. The *gendarmes* are dressed like those of the Kingdom of Italy—light-blue pants, blue swallow-tail coat with abundance of silver braid, and a cocked hat with two points reaching far out on the sides. These are about the only Italians in the Pope's service. An Italian soldier laces worse than a Fifth-avenue belle and, with his wide, flowing pants and pointed hat or huge bear-skin cap on parade presents a most singular, insect-like appearance. My space and your patience would fail if I should attempt to describe the dress of the Legion of Antibes, the body-guard, the noble guard, the dragoons, the Swiss cuirassiers, the artillerists and the numerous officers, drummers and musicians that make up the rest.

As for the priests, what more is needed than the fact that in the Papal State there is one religious person (priests, monks, nuns, &c.,) to every 33 inhabitants? The average for the whole of Italy is one for 174; for Austria, one for 498; Spain, one for 301. And yet the priests of Rome appear to be doing a good business, for they drive better turnouts than our American shoddies, which is unnecessary. The inscription, "*Indulgentia plenaria quotidiania perpetua pro vivis et mortius*," that you see on nearly every church in Rome, is not without its fruits. Look at these salaries: The Archbishop of Tuscany, 28,000 *scudi* ($23,000) a year in specie, Bishop of Loreto, 3,500 a year; Pater Generalis of the "Shoeless Carmelites," 3,000 a year; Bishop of Sutri and Nepi, 3,000 a year, &c., &c. These are published in the *Giornale di Roma* and are authentic. Do you know what I was tempted to do when a priest came to me yesterday in St. Peters and asked me to assist him in buying a new hat? I have thought more calmly of it since, and I would now give a pair of good silver *scudi* for the fellow's photograph as a model of impudence. And yet the infamously hypocritical organ of the Pope whines about the negligence of the Florence Parliament in providing measures to secure the priests reimbursement for the seizure of the monasteries. A touching solicitude! Why, Rome to-day mints specie for all Italy. So much silver is sent to the Pope as "love gifts," that he actually strikes off more coin than Victor Emmanuel, and it flows out all over the Peninsula. You can scarcely find a silver coin in Rome older than 1866, and most of it is of 1867. Poor Italy is three thousand millions in debt, and yet these sleek, fat priests are like the daughters of the horse-leech, that have never enough. God speed ye, Garibaldi, in your war with the priests! The "Roman Question" is as simple in its elements as was the question between Hercules and the hydra. Every cowled head that is counted out counts in a day in the acceleration of Italy's salvation.

SEGREX.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Shannon in the chair.

Mr. Norton offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to furnish the Board with a list of all leases of City property made since Jan. 1, 1862, the names of the lessees, the terms of such leases, the time for which such leases were made, and the reasons, if any, why such leases were not submitted to the Common Council for their sanction before being executed.

It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Corporation Council, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that in March, 1866, he commenced an action on behalf of the Corporation against Welcome R. Bebee and Charles Devlin, sureties of Dr. Bradford, late Public Administrator, to recover $10,000, the amount of their bond. The defendants' demurrer has been overruled by the Court, and an appeal is now pending to review the order for judgment in favor of the City upon the demurrer.

It was placed on file, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to remove the cars of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, which now blockade Grand-street, and to prosecute the company for violation of the City ordinances.

Mr. Hartman presented a resolution appointing a Committee of five to make arrangements for a grand regatta on the Fourth of July, and appropriating $1,000 to be awarded in prizes, as the Committee may determine.

It was laid over.

A resolution by Mr. Hartman was adopted appointing a Special Committee to inquire into the advisability of establishing public baths in the most crowded portions of our City.

Mr. Henry Murray, on behalf of the Committee on Railroads, presented their report on the use of steam on Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-third-street. The report recommends that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to enforce the ordinance adopted by the Common Council in 1858 forbidding the Hudson River Railroad Company to use steam below Fifty-third-street.

Mr. Murray, after reading from the laws and ordinances relating to the Hudson River Railroad, and speaking of the necessity for a change being made in regard to the use of steam below Fifty-third-street, said that some time ago Mr. Horace F. Clark, one of the officers of the road, had boasted that the road had paid "blood money" to some of the members of the Common Council. He now called on Mr. Clark to name the member or members of the Common Council to whom the money had been paid. If it were paid to preserve the right to run steam cars below Fifty-third-street it might well be called "blood money," for it had been the cause of much bloodshed. He hoped the report and resolution would be adopted.

Mr. W. B. Roberts said that much had been said about the depreciation of property on the avenue by the use of steam, but the question was whether property in the lower part of the City would not be depreciated to a much greater extent if steam was disused, and thus additional difficulties be thrown in the way of carying freights down town.

Mr. Stacom said the resolution did not meet the question. The Corporation Counsel would pay no attention to the matter, he was quite sure. He was much too busy with other matters.

Mr. Gilmore did not believe in the reported depreciation of property on the avenue. He knew that fifteen years ago lots just off the avenue were sold for $150 per lot. He would buy them to-day if he could get them for the amount paid, with taxes and interest. He did not believe the Common Council had the power to prevent the use of steam on the avenue.

Mr. Flynn moved to amend the resolution by imposing a penalty of $300 for each day the Company continued to run its cars after the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. W. B. Roberts moved that the report be laid over, and one hundred copies be printed, which was adopted. The motion was subsequently reconsidered, and the report was made the special order of business for to-day.

Mr. W. B. Roberts rose to a question of privilege. He said that an article had lately appeared in the Times charging the person who offered the resolution in the Board relating to the renumbering of the streets, with doing so for the purpose of creating a job—and giving the parties who voted for it an opportunity of making something out of it—in fact doing it in the interest of the "ring."

Mr. Gilmore—"Oh, I hope the gentleman won't whitewash himself here. Let him wait until the paper comes up again."

Mr. Roberts went on to disclaim any but the most upright intentions in offering the resolution. He said he should also offer another resolution that the expense of renumbering the streets should fall upon the householders, and not on the City.

The matter was then dropped.

The following message was received from the Mayor and laid over:

Mayor's Office, New-York, June 10, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

Gentlemen: I return without approval a resolution adopted by your honorable body June 3, 1867, and concurred in by the Board of Aldermen the same day, repealing a resolution which was approved by the Mayor Feb. 24, 1864, and which authorized the Comptroller to sell at public auction ferry franchises, wharves, piers and slips, and also all improved real estate belonging to the City at that time unoccupied and yielding no revenue.

The particular real estate referred to has, I think, been all sold. There are no ferry franchises now for sale, nor is any auction sale of wharves and piers, or of leases of them, contemplated at present. The subject of what disposition should be made of them is under consideration by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who propose to have public meetings in relation thereto at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Whatever power the Comptroller may possess in relation to them is derived from the Charter and from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and not from the resolution of 1864. While, therefore, I do not consider this repealing resolution of any practical importance, I feel bound to withhold my approval, because I am unwilling to give my assent to any action of the Common Council which (whether effectively or not) aims to deprive the Comptroller of power in relation to public property which he has never shown any disposition to abuse, and which the public interests demand he should continue to exercise from time to time.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to noon to-day.

OUR CHURCHES.

Interesting Statistics of Religion in the Metropolis.

A Church Directory for New-York City has just been published by the New-York City Mission. It is prepared by Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, the Corresponding Secretary of the Mission, and contains much valuable information. It gives a list of 353 churches of all denominations, of which 171 are below and the rest above Fourteenth-street. Of these 42 are of the Baptist denomination, 9 Congregational, 28 Reformed Dutch, 5 Friends', 28 Jewish, 12 Lutheran, 51 Methodist Episcopal, 3 African Methodist Episcopal, 1 Methodist Protestant, 73 Presbyterian, 6 United Presbyterian, 1 Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 6 Reformed Presbyterian, 78 Protestant Episcopal, 34 Roman Catholic, 3 Unitarian, 6 Universalist, and 26 of miscellaneous denominations, besides 14 New-York City Missions. Among the miscellaneous churches are one of the Christian Israelites, one German Evangelical Reformed Church, one Wesleyan Methodist, one Disciples', one Evangelical, one Catholic Apostolic, one Swedenborgian, one Messiah, Second Advent, a Moravian Church and Mission, a Mariners' Church, one Welsh, one Second Advent, one Seventh-Day Baptist, one True Believers', one First Congregational Methodist Church, and one McAlister Mission.

There are 599 clergymen of all denominations in the City. The book contains also a statement of the membership of some of the churches, taken from official minutes:

Twenty-seven Baptist Churches report a total membership of 10,469, an average of 387 to each.

Eighteen Protestant Reformed Dutch Churches report 5,727 communicants, an average of 318 to each.

Thirty-four Methodist Episcopal Churches report 9,192 communicants, an average of 270 to each.

Twenty Presbyterian Churches report 8,636 communicants, an average of 431 to each.

Twenty Presbyterian (new school) Churches report 8,636 communicants—an average of 431 to each.

Twenty-four Presbyterian (old school) Churches report 6,450 communicants—an average of 277 to each.

Forty-two Protestant Episcopal Churches report 11,484 communicants—an average of 272 to each.

There are of Protestant Churches of all denominations, excluding mission stations which are not only incorporated as churches, a total of 216, allowing to each, as the foregoing statistics will admit, a membership of 300, we have, as the whole number of communicants in the evangelical churches of the City, 64,800. The total population of the City in 1865 was set down at 726,386, consisting of 402 312 native born, and 313,477 foreign born. In 1865 there were 258 churches in the City of all denominations. Their total value was $12,844,500. They had seats for 196,330 persons. The number usually attending them was 160,303; the number of communicants was 78,624, and the total salaries of the clergymen amounted to $504,400. There are seven churches for seamen in the City, and five reading rooms expressly for them. Daily prayer-meetings are regularly held at these places down-town for sailors, and daily prayers are said in Trinity Church, St. Luke's, Hudson-street; the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth-street; the Church of the Annunciation, West Fourteenth-street, and Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street. The business men's noon-day prayer-meeting takes place daily in the Consistory room, Fulton-street, near William. There are five free reading-rooms for the people and four City Mission reading-rooms—one for colored people.

There are 312 Protestant Sabbath-schools and 53 of the Roman Catholic, Jewish and other churches, making a total of 365 in the City. The scholars on the rolls of the Protestant Sabbath-schools number 77,450 with an average attendance in March of 51,243. The scholars on the roll in the Roman Catholic and other schools number 38,875, with an average attendance in March of 28,902. The Roman Catholic Sabbath-schools all return in very large numbers. One Roman Catholic Church, having one Home and two Mission Sabbath-schools, reports 6,000 scholars on the roll with an average attendance of 4,000.

There are in this City 300 benevolent societies, hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, &c. The aggregate amount of the receipts of 28 of the leading societies for the last year was $4,766,698 81. For the support of the local religious and benevolent associations of the City (not included in the above) $1,500,000 are annually contributed by our citizens.

REMARKABLE BURGLARY.

A Gang of Burglars Thirty-six Hours in a Bonded Warehouse—$11,000 Worth of Goods Carried off.

Some time during Saturday afternoon, a gang of burglars secreted themselves in the bonded warehouse, No. 395 Greenwich-street, which is occupied by Messrs. Myer & Smith, who have two other bonded warehouses adjoining, the three being Nos. 393, 395 and 397, but each one entirely separate from the others. As soon as the warehouses were closed for the night and abandoned by the employes, the thieves commenced active operations by ripping open a large number of cases of silks, linens, velvets and cloths, which they found on the second and third floors. They also regaled themselves with the contents of a basket of champagne. None of these cases of goods were carried off, however, owing to their inferior value, and because one was a case of ribbed silk of great value but easily identified. After an extended search the gang happened upon a case marked "A. T. Stewart & Co.," and it was found to consist of a splendid invoice of twenty-four pieces of black silk, the market value being $4,000, and the thieves appropriated the entire contents. They also opened another case containing twenty-two pieces of velvet, belonging to Benkard & Hutton, No. 144 Duane-street, the value of which was $7,000. All of these goods, together with fourteen other pieces of velvet, name of owner unknown, were then wrapped up in the inner casing of rice bags, the rice being scattered over the floor, and the bundles carried down stairs to the ground floor. The burglars then commenced operations for their escape. No. 397 stands on the corner of Beach-street, and in the rear of the building is a small door leading into Beach-street, which is fastened very insecurely by a single padlock and staple. In order to reach the interior of No. 397 the burglars were compelled to tunnel through the sixteen-inch brick wall, which feat they performed successfully without attracting the attention of the Police. It may be well to mention here that four officers include the corners of Beach and Greenwich streets in their respective posts, so that a confederate must have been posted outside the warehouses in order to give a signal to those at work inside.

Officer White, of the Fifth Precinct, passed the warehouse at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning, and he tried the small door on Beach-street, already described, finding it perfectly secure. At 1:10 o'clock he returned and discovered the padlock broken off and the door wide open. Further search resulted in the discovery of the fourteen pieces of velvet, but all of the other goods had been successfully carried off. A small "jimmy" was also found near the door. Notice was then sent to the Station-house, when the above details were developed.

At No. 62 Beach-street there were kept a Scotch terrier dog and her puppy, and on Sunday afternoon the porter of the establishment went there to feed the animals, but could only find the puppy, which, having fed, he came away. Yesterday, when examining the plundered premises, the Police discovered both these dogs strangled and lying on one of the floors of No. 395. Why this was done does not appear. It was also ascertained that after the burglars had tunneled through the wall dividing No. 395 from No. 397, they were compelled to remove sixty cases of glass before they could reach the side door through which they had escaped. So cleanly was the entire burglary accomplished that the thieves carried off all of their tools except the jimmy and a piece of sperm candle.

This burglary will be classed among the most daring operations yet performed by the "cracksmen" of this City, and it seems incredible that so much work could be accomplished in thirty-six hours without the Police being alarmed. The Fifth Ward has suffered severely of late from the successful achievements of the burglars, and in no one instance does there seem to be any clue to the guilty parties. In all probability the Police Commissioners will make an investigation into the management of Capt. Petty's Precinct, for some one must be at fault in the matter.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Opening Day of the Satellite Cricket Club.

The members of the Satellite Cricket Club mustered at their grounds in Williamsburgh, yesterday, for their opening day's play. The turn out was not so large as expected, but a good afternoon's sport was enjoyed, in which some fine points were shown. The Satellite Club enjoy a well-earned reputation as manly exponents of the good old-fashioned game of cricket, and when in good practice will prove sturdy opponents to some of our best clubs. A fine collation was provided for the members and their friends, to which ample justice was done.

The spacious grounds occupied by the Satellite Club are at present in excellent condition for either cricket or base ball matches, and no doubt quite a number of spirited contests will occur there during the season. They are well located, very commodious, and afford every accommodation to the visitor.

It will be seen by the following summary that the afternoon's play, although not very brilliant, resulted in a tie game, only one innings being played:

TILLY'S SIDE.		WALTON'S SIDE.	
Pink b. Byron	23	Walton, run out	5
Tilly c. Byron b. Walton	6	Wilson b. Pink	7
Harris b. Walton	0	Lattelle b. Tilly	0
Prosser b. Walton	1	Davis b. Pink	0
Lowe b. Walton	1	Metcalfe, lbw., b. Tilly	3
Shibley b. Walton	0	Post st. Tilly b. Pink	0
Barlow c. Chadwick b. Byron	0	Brown b. Pink	0
Bulling b. Walton	0	Byron b. Tilly	24
Thomas b. Walton	0	Baker b. Tilly	0
Porter, not out	6	Tempkins, not out	0
Mills c. and b. Walton	1	Chadwick b. Pink	0
Byes	1		
Total	39	Total	39

Umpires—Messrs. Dewitt and Chadwick.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

A POOR SERVANT.

Mr. Charles Morgan is 70 years of age, and a resident of Bronxville, Westchester County. He chanced to be in want of a female servant, and came to this City in search of one. Being wholly unsophisticated, Mr. Morgan went to the Battery, and there made considerable progress in his search for a domestic. Catharine Jenkins, a native of Ireland, and 30 years of age, met the old gentleman and ascertained his wishes. Seeing her way clear to a successful operation, the unscrupulous Catharine announced that she was out of a place, and would be pleased to secure the one now offered. Mr. Morgan was overjoyed at his success, and congratulated himself on his foresight in seeking the Battery for a servant, where they are usually so scarce. The necessary preliminaries regarding wages, &c., were quickly disposed of, and the fortunate Morgan started up town with his new-found "help." On the corner of Carlisle and Washington streets Kate hankered after a glass of beer, and as is customary with Battery domestics, asked her new employer "to stand treat." Mr. Morgan agreed, and while the pair were enjoying themselves in a neighboring saloon, Catharine suddenly changed her mind and refused to go to Westchester County, and accordingly departed. The old gentleman was somewhat surprised at this sudden turn of affairs, but the feeling was changed to that of astonishment and indignation on discovering that he had been robbed of $230 in $10 notes, which only a few hours before he had drawn from the bank. He started out to look for Catharine, but of course could not find her, though he did run across Officer Griffin, of the First Precinct, to whom he related his trouble and described the woman. The patrolman at once recognized Catharine as one of the most notorious characters in the First Ward, and he subsequently arrested her. The robbery was committed on the 1st inst., and the arrest was only made on Saturday, in Broadway. It was then ascertained that the prisoner had been absent in Canarsie, L. I., where she had entered the service of a family as domestic, and had given the head of the household $100 in $10 notes for safe keeping. This money was secured by the Police and the accused arraigned before the magistrate, despite an effort on the part of the prisoner to bribe the officer. Catharine was fully committed for trial in default of bail. The money recovered was handed over to Mr. Morgan, who is a wiser man than he was before he began his search for a domestic. Moral.—Never go to the Battery in search of a servant.

THEFT OF A WAGON BY BOYS.

Officer Reid, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested two boys, named Thos. Hastings and Thos. Conolly, because they had in their possession an express wagon and a set of harness, valued at $300, which had been stolen from the stable of Dennis Holland, No. 157 Washington-street. Both the prisoners were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE LOOMIS EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

The examination in the case of Theodore Loomis who is charged with the embezzlement of $5,000 worth of compound interest notes from his employers, Carter & Hawley, was renewed yesterday before the presiding magistrate. This case has been dragging along very slowly for some weeks, and the accused has been subjected to a long term of imprisonment in the debtor's prison, and is now kept in suspence regarding the ultimate result of this criminal charge. Mr. Henry E. Hawley, a member of the firm, was further examined by counsel for the defence, but his evidence presented no new feature, and the examination proved wholly uninteresting to outside parties. The hearing will be continued to-day. Mr. Loomis meanwhile remains at liberty on bail.

EXCISE CASES.

Michael Quigley, proprietor of a boathouse on the south end of the Battery, and Henry Wehutts, of No. 70 Bayard-street, were arrested and arraigned before the court on a charge of violating the Excise Law. They gave bail in the sum of $300 each to await trial.

THE TABLES TURNED.

Officer Meagher, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, came into the Court-room yesterday afternoon, having in custody a young woman named Wilhelmina Muneret. When the case came up before the Magistrate, Charles G. Muneret, of No. 564 Broadway, made a complaint against the prisoner, accusing her of disorderly conduct, assault and malicious mischief, as she had entered his bar-room (the Evening Star concert saloon) and smashed several decanters, tumblers and a large mirror. The following colloquy then ensued:

Magistrate—What did she do it for?

Complainant—I don't know, Sir, except that she is jealous of me.

Magistrate (to prisoner)—What are you jealous about?

Prisoner—I am not jealous, your Honor. I have been living with this man for six years as his wife, and he had lately used me very badly, and left me yesterday with twenty-five cents for my meals.

Magistrate (to complainant)—Why do you not support this woman if you are living with her?

Complainant—I have done so, Sir.

Prisoner—You have not. For the last six weeks you have given me scarcely any money to live on.

Complainant—Didn't I give you $4 last week?

Prisoner—Yes, but that was for my rent.

Complainant—Your rent was only $3 50.

Prisoner—Well, I could not live for a week on fifty cents.

Magistrate—Well, what other reason have you for smashing the things?

Prisoner—Well, Sir, he beat me and cut me on the hand with his pen-knife, (exhibiting her left hand all covered with blood,) and I have the marks of his fingers on my throat, and he threatened to kill me.

Magistrate—Will you make a charge against him?

Prisoner—Yes, I will.

The Magistrate then, much to the surprise of the complainant, ordered the clerk to make out a commitment for him, on a charge of assault and battery, and the relative positions of the two were completely changed. Muneret endeavored to explain his case to the Magistrate, but it was of no use, for the papers were made out, and Charles was marched off to the cell he had intended for Wilhelmina. Before the woman could leave the Court she was detained and sent to the House of Detention to await the trial of the case in the Court of Special Sessions to-day. Seldom has a complainant been so completely astonished at the result of a case as was Mr. Muneret, who appeared to be in a state of intense excitement as he dashed his fashionable hat on his head and doggedly followed the officer to the prison. The woman's hand was much lacerated, and orders were given to have it properly dressed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

THE CALENDAR.

Cases—Intoxication, 9; disorderly conduct, 19; assault and battery, 12; juvenile delinquents, 2; vagrancy, 4; indecent exposure, 1; larceny, 2; embezzlement, 2; abandonment, 1; insane, 1; destitute, 1. These cases were disposed of as follows: Fined $10, committed until paid, 13; committed to answer, 9; committed to Commissioners Public Charities and Correction, 8; reprimanded and discharged, 8; committed to Juvenile Asylum, 1; Committed to Roman Catholic Asylum, 1; committed to Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; warrants issued, 11.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Thomas Kelley, No. 264 Third-avenue, made affidavits alleging that he employed Thomas Flynn and John Govey as clerks in his picture-store, and that he intrusted them with several steel-plate engravings, of the value of $56, to sell for him. They took the engravings, sold them, and appropriated the proceeds to their own use. The accused, in answer to the question whether they had anything to say, replied that they were willing to allow Kelley as large a sum per week as they could spare until the full amount was paid him. They were committed, in default of bail, to answer.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

THE CALENDAR.

Intoxication, 3; disorderly conduct, 4; assault and battery, 8; grand larceny, 1; burglary 1; violation of Excise, 4; juvenile delinquents, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; destitute children 2; cruelty to animals, 1. Disposed of as follows: Warrants issued, 9; required to give bail to answer, 5; reprimanded and discharged, 5; committed to Juvenile Asylum, 3; committed for examination, 2.

A DAYLIGHT LARCENY.

Harris Gluck, No. 188 Rivington-street, alleges that on Friday he left in his room a hat-box containing a quantity of fancy goods, of the value of $71 50, and on his return the box was gone. By other parties he showed that one Louis Leonine, a peddler, 19 years of age, entered his room during his absence and carried off the property. Leonine was committed in default of bail.

BURGLARY IN SOUTH-STREET.

Mr. Leonard G. Van Kleick, doing business at Nos. 372, 373 and 374 South-street, appeared, making an affidavit alleging that the window in the rear of No. 374 had at some time after the closing of the store Saturday night been forced open through iron shutters and bars, and part of a bale of cotton, about 150 pounds, was stolen. Officer Sharp made an affidavit that Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, he heard a noise in the rear, and going there, found two men in the act of carrying off bags of cotton. On the appearance of the officer the men started to escape by scaling the high fence, which one of them succeeded in doing, and got away, but the other was captured and being brought into Court gave his name as James McQuade, 20 years of age, living at No. 649 Water-street, and a teamster by occupation. To use Police parlance, McQuade had his "mug taken," and was committed in default of bail to answer at the General Sessions to the charge of burglary.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, Justice.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

On Sunday night Luke Sullivan was standing on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and while so doing he alleges that he was approached by Hugh McCloskey and Martin Meehan, and, an altercation ensuing, the first-named stabbed Sullivan in the arm and chest with a pen knife, inflicting slight wounds. Complainant and the prisoners were all youths under age, and Justice Connolly, on committing the prisoners to answer in default of bail, remarked to them that, so far as it was in his power, he was determined to persuade Young New-York to leave its pen knives at home.

AN EXCISE CASE.

Officer Breakell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged Owen Early, No. 133 East Thirtieth-eighth-street, with selling liquor on Sunday, basing the charge upon the fact that on the prohibited day he caught a girl about 9 years old coming out of the house with a tin kettle of beer concealed in a basket, and in answer to his questions she said she had bought the beer in the house. The defence put the officer to a rigid cross-examination, and then put a Mrs. Carroll on the stand to prove that she and not Early is the owner of the establishment. The accused was nevertheless held in $100 to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, J. J.

Enumerated Motions.

Calendar same as yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1283—Gilbert vs. Maitland.	1457—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, Jr.
641—Dufais vs. Andrews et al.	865—Moore vs. Spooner.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.	3703—The People of the State of New-York vs. The East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.	1065—Murphy vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Co.
1081—Crooker, Administrator, vs. The Long Island RR. Co.	1167—Carpenter vs. Wood.
883—Viereck vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.	1339—Tracy vs. Atmayer.
851—Tucker vs. Same.	1343—Phelps vs. Reid.
852—Tucker vs. Same.	1359—Bendall vs. Peterson.
1137—Sherlock vs. Lamont.	
1313—Moore, Jr. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
1321—Fellows vs. McLelland.	
891—Kaylen vs. Jenkins.	

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.

Nos.	Nos.
610—Graniss vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	934—Brown vs. Malloy.
556—Perkins vs. McDavitt.	1320—Leake vs. The Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.	1663—Emelison vs. Smith.
686—Bentley vs. Gray.	618—Dyer vs. Otis.
542—Dusenbury vs. Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	224—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
543—Same vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.	1600—Marcos, Brod, &c., vs. The Pacific Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
1268—Garrish vs. Jackson.	884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
1454—Darling vs. Miller.	1648—Guckenheimer vs. Stewart.
740—Hul vs. The Third-Av. Railroad Co.	552—Fielding vs. Scofield.
664—Milbank vs. The 2d-av. Railroad Co.	
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
97—Dennis vs. Robinson.	201—Corwin vs. Roberts.
98—Hackettstown Nat. Bk. vs. Kea.	204—Stewart vs. Fiske, Jr.
130—Palmer vs. Cullingworth.	205—Brett vs. Roe.
132—Quintard vs. Neill.	214—Murphy vs. Murphy.
151—Gartsley vs. Iowa and Min. R. Coms. Co.	216—Manning vs. Solis.
154—McHenry vs. Hazzard.	220—Malcolm vs. Garvin.
157—Fitzgerald vs. World Paper Stock Co.	226—Tweed vs. Miller.
164—Bartlett vs. Bartlett.	227—Same vs. Same.
170—Milleson vs. Corwin.	230—Pattison vs. Young.
174—Bliss vs. Whitney.	273—Morgan vs. Morgan.
196—Richardson vs. Richardson.	277—Speight vs. Speight.
200—Smith vs. Janeway.	291—Morey vs. Lilienthal.
	292—Doherty vs. Feeny.
	298—Kearney vs. Butler.
	319—Mead et al. vs. Mead et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3227—Brod vs. Darman.	2595—McColl vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
3199—McCoy vs. Abraham.	825—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
2525—Lockwood vs. Callin.	2199—Gray vs. Underwood.
3111—Irvine vs. Spring.	3189—Stubenvoll vs. Grimm.
3095—Trauman vs. Kerbs.	3061—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.	3063—Quin vs. Same.
3217—Sackett vs. Gurner.	
2509—McGarry vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2284—Elmar vs. Milbank.	3114—Steinberg vs. Fitzgerald.
3318—Krachin vs. Olmsted.	3168—Gerneb vs. Eckert.
2664—Cummisky vs. Salomon.	3212—O'Donnell vs. Gray.
3246—Irvine vs. Wood.	2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3256—Tyle vs. The Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.	3166—Bacharach vs. Soper.
3290—Rich vs. Adriance.	3224—Weeks vs. Moody.
3264—Gregory vs. Downs.	3264—Lamb vs. The Erie Railway Co.
3128—Hask vs. Fearing.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned without day.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
696—Sinclair vs. Allaire.	703—Whiting vs. Delang.
186—Bonninger vs. Kutruff.	704—Bingham vs. Mann.
663—Wehle vs. Sands.	421—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.
295—Drachman vs. Cort.	705—Humphreys vs. Knight.
702—Cardin vs. Eaton.	711—Enachenboss vs. Hawkes.
684—Filmer vs. Taylor.	714—Pierson vs. Rexford.
386—Underwood vs. Gray.	725—Same vs. Wolfe.
745—Grimm vs. Cameron.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
68—Byrne vs. Potter.	81—Drake vs. Altenbrandt.
—Curtis vs. Randall.	84—Wehle vs. Grover.
56—Reed vs. Consuet.	83—Heerbrandt vs. Siedrist.
74—Day vs. Buck.	84—Canter vs. Stacheberg.
—Lagrave vs. Decker.	85—Griswold vs. Chard.
—Monell vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	86—Kavanagh vs. McKimmen.
—McDonald vs. Osborn.	87—Cady vs. Clark.
80—Miles' Manufac. Co. vs. Diecks.	89—Eastbrook vs. The American Steamship Co.
—Monks vs. Whalen.	89—Wood vs. Totten.
—Bray vs. Pierson.	90—Powell vs. Philes.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—REISSUE TO ASSIGNEES—JUDGMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AGAINST THE RIGHT OF AN APPLICANT TO REISSUE—MANDAMUS.

D. P. Halloway, Commissioner of Patents, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Andrew Whitely.—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Appeal from an order granting a writ of *mandamus*.

Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court:

This case was brought here by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. On the 4th of September, 1855, a patent was issued to Jonathan Haines for an improvement in mowing-machines. On the 22d of November, 1856, Haines sold and assigned to Ball, Aultman & Co. an exclusive right to the invention and patent within the limits of the State of Ohio. On the 13th of April, 1858, upon the surrender of the original patent by Haines, and upon his application, without the assent of Ball, Aultman & Co., a reissue of the patent was granted to him. On the 15th of January, 1860, Jonathan Haines sold and assigned to his brother, Ansel Haines, one undivided third part of his interest in the patent. On the 25th of January, 1860, Jonathan and Ansel Haines sold and granted to Isaac and Wm. C. Hawley the exclusive right to the invention and patent in certain counties in the State of Illinois. On the 15th of April, 1863, Ansel Haines reassigned to Jonathan Haines all his interest in the patent. On the 17th of April, 1863, Jonathan Haines sold and assigned all his interest in the patent to Andrew Whitely, the defendant in error. Haines at the same time delivered the patent to Whitely in order that he might surrender it and procure another reissue. Ball, Aultman & Co. were applied to, but declined to concur. It does not appear that the Hawleys were advised upon the subject. On the 25th of January, 1863, Whitely filed his application for a reissue in the Patent Office, in conformity with the provisions of the 13th section of the act of 1836. The Commissioner of Patents declined to entertain the application upon the ground that the applicant was only the grantee of an exclusive sectional interest, and not of the entire patent. He also declined to allow an appeal to be taken from this decision. An application was thereupon made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of *mandamus*. That Court awarded a peremptory writ, commanding the Commissioner to "refer said application to the proper examiner, or otherwise examine or cause the same to be examined according to law." This writ of error is prosecuted to reverse that order. Did the Court err in making it? The 13th section of the act of 1836 declares that, under the circumstances therein stated: "It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, upon surrender to him of such patent," * * * "To cause a new patent to be issued to the said inventor for the same invention for the residue of the period then unexpired for which the original patent was granted, in accordance with the patentee's corrected description and specifications; and in case of his death or any assignment by him made of the original patent, a similar right shall vest in his executors, administrators or assigns." The seventh section of this act provides that, on the filing of any application for a patent and the payment of the duty required, "the Commissioner shall make, or cause to be made, an examination of the alleged new invention or discovery," &c. The eighth section of the act of 1837 provides, in regard to appropriations for the reissue of patents and the decisions of the Commissioner, that "in all such cases the applicant, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall have the same remedies and be entitled to the benefit of the same privileges and proceedings as are provided by law in case of original applications for patents." This renders it necessary to recur to the act of 1836, and to consider carefully its provisions touching the applications to which it relates. Both acts should be liberally construed to meet the wise and beneficent object of the Legislature. Patentees are a meritorious class, and all the aid and protection which the law allows this Court will cheerfully give them. If the Commissioner should hold that a party applying originally for a patent "was not the original and first inventor," and should decide against him upon that ground, the applicant could undoubtedly take an appeal from his decision. The Commissioner having reached this conclusion would be under no obligation to go further and examine any other question arising in the case, and it would not be necessary to the right of appeal that he should do so. Here an assignee applied for the reissue of a patent. It was clearly competent for the Commissioner, and it was his duty to decide whether the applicant was an assignee at all, and, if so, whether he was an assignee with such an interest as entitled him to a reissue within the meaning of the statutory provision upon the subject. The latter question is an important one. It is as yet unsettled, and awaits an authoritative determination. The Commissioner says, in his answer to the rule, that he could not examine the application because none had been filed in the Patent Office. This positions is untenable. It is averred in the petition and not denied in the answer—and therefore as in other like cases of pleading, to be taken as conceded—that the application was filed with the acting Commissioner. It is also admissible in the answer that the requisite amount of fees had been paid by the relator, but it is added that it had not been placed to the credit office, and was in the hands of the chief clerk, subject to the relator's order. The relator had done all in his power to make his application effectual and had a right to consider it properly before the Commissioner. It was so. If it was not, a *mandamus* would clearly be to compel the Commissioner to receive it. It was his first duty to receive the application, whatever he might do subsequently. Without this initial step there could be no examination, and, indeed, no rightful knowledge of the subject on his part. Examination and the exercise of judgment, with their proper fruit, were to follow, and they did follow. The Commissioner found the question, whether the assignee was such an one as the law entitled to a reissue lying at the threshhold of his duties. It required an answer before he could proceed further. His decision was against the appellant. His examination of the subject was thorough, and his conclusion is supported by an able and elaborate argument. It was made a part of his reply to the rule, and is found in the record. From this decision, whether right or wrong, the relator had a right under the statute to appeal. If the *mandamus* had ordered the Commissioner to allow the appeal, we should have held the order under which it was issued to be correct. But the order was that he should proceed to examine the application. That he had already done. The preliminary question which he decided was as much within the scope of his authority as any other which could arise. Having resolved it in the negative, there was no necessity for him to look further into the case. Entertaining such views, it would have been idle to do so. The question was vital to the application, and its resolution was fatal, so far as he was concerned. Only a reversal by the tribunal of appeal could revive it, and cast upon him the duty of further examination. The principles of law relating to the remedy by *mandamus* are well settled. It lies where there is a refusal to perform a ministerial act involving no exercise of judgment or discretion. It lies also where the exercise of good judgment and discretion are involved and the officer refuses to decide, provided that if he decided the aggrieved party could have his decision reviewed by another tribunal. It is applicable only in these two classes of cases. It cannot be made to perform the functions of a writ of error. In Decatur vs. Spaulding, 14 Peters, 515, referring to an act of Congress under which the relator in that case claimed a pension which had been refused by the Secretary of the Navy, this Court said: "If a suit should come before this Court which involved the construction of any of these laws, the Court would not be bound to adopt the construction given by any head of a department, and if they supposed his decision to be wrong, they would of course so pronounce their judgment. But their construction must be given in a case in which they have jurisdiction, and in which it is their duty to interpret the act of Congress in order to ascertain the rights of the parties in the cause before them. The Court could not entertain an appeal from the decision of one of the secretaries nor reverse his judgment in any case where the law authorizes him to exercise discretion or judgment, nor can it by *mandamus* act directly upon the officer and guide or control his judgment or discretion in the matters committed to his care in the ordinary discharge of his official duties. * * * The interference of Courts with the performance of the ordinary duties of the executive department of the Government would be productive of nothing but mischief, and we are quite satisfied that such a power was never intended to be granted them." This case, as presented to the Court below, was within neither of the categories above mentioned. The Court, therefore, erred in making the order to which the Commissioner objected. The main question passed upon by the Commissioner, and which was supposed to underlie the case, is not before us for consideration. If it were, as at present advised, we are not prepared to say that the decision of the Commissioner was not correct. The order of the Court below, awarding the *mandamus*, is reversed with costs, and it is ordered by this Court that the application of the relator be by that Court overruled and dismissed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

INTERNAL REVENUE—MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL—SPIRITS FORFEITED—BURDEN OF PROOF.

The United States vs. Five Hundred and Eight Barrels of Distilled Spirits.—Nelson, C. J.—The 508 barrels of distilled spirits were seized in this case on premises No. 68 Water-street, Brooklyn, on the 8th of January, 1867. The charge in the information under which a verdict in favor of the Government was found, is as follows: "That the said spirits were removed from the place where the same was distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse as provided by law; and further, that the said spirits were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse of the distiller of the said spirits, the same not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid."

The 456th section of the act of July 13, 1866, provides: "That any person who shall remove any distilled spirits from the place where the same are distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse as provided by law, shall be liable to a fine of double the amount of the tax imposed thereon, or to imprisonment for not less than three months. All distilled spirits so removed, and all distilled spirits found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid, shall be forfeited to the United States, or may immediately upon discovery be seized, and after assessment of the tax thereon may be sold by the Collector for the tax and expenses of the seizure and sale." And in another part of the section it is provided as follows: "And the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant of such spirits to show that the requirements of the law in regard to the same have been complied with."

The twenty-ninth section of the act requires that an inspector shall be appointed for every distillery established according to law, who shall inspect, gauge and prove all the spirits distilled, and shall take charge of the bonded warehouse attached to the distillery, which shall be in the joint custody of the Inspector and owners.

The thirtieth section requires the inspection, gauging and proving of the liquor after the same has been drawn off into casks, &c., and the marking, or branding the casks, or barrels, in a particular manner; and no cask or barrel is to be taken from the warehouse unless branded in the manner prescribed.

The fortieth section provides that distilled spirits, inspected, gauged, proved and marked, or branded, may be removed without payment of the tax from the bonded warehouse, owned by the distiller, upon the execution of transportation bonds or other security; and may be transported to any general bonded warehouse used for storage of distilled spirits established under the Internal Revenue Laws; and immediately after the arrival of such distilled spirits at the district of the Collectors to which it has been transferred, it shall be again inspected and placed in the bonded warehouse. The distilled spirits may be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse after being inspected, &c., and after payment of the tax; and, when so delivered, shall be branded "U. S. Bonded Warehouse Tax paid;" or may be removed from said warehouse without the payment of the tax, for the purpose of being exported, or for the purpose of being rectified, &c.; but the removal for rectification, &c., shall be allowed but once, and all spirits thus removed shall be returned to the same warehouse and again inspected.

The 508 barrels, in the present case, were removed, as claimed on the part of the defence, from the bonded warehouse of the distiller in the City of Chicago to a general bonded warehouse in the Third District of New-York, C. C. Pratt, Collector, viz., the general bonded warehouse owned by John Croghan, in said district.

The counsel for the claimant gave in evidence the permit of the Deputy Collector of Chicago for the transportation of the whisky from the bonded warehouses of the distillery to the general bonded warehouse in the Third District, New-York, and insisted, that it furnished evidence of the regularity and sufficiency of all the preliminary steps to justify the removal. The prerequisites to a removal are: 1. The casks or barrels must be inspected, gauged, proved and marked or branded, as prescribed by law; and 2. The execution of a transportation bond or other security, as may be prescribed.

We are inclined to think that upon the seizure of the goods for alleged violation of law, if the claimant relies upon a conformity with it as a defence, he is bound to establish the affirmative by proof; and that it would be unreasonable and not consistent with the rules of evidence to call on the Government to establish the negative. The means of furnishing the evidence is in the possession of the claimant. All the steps to be taken in order to justify a removal, as well as the removal itself, have been under his direction, or within his cognizance; and especially are we bound to so hold, under the 45th section, which declares that the burden of proof shall be upon the claimant to show that the requirements of the law have been complied with.

It was strongly argued that the officer who seized the whisky was not competent to seize within the particular district in which the article was found. But without examining or deciding whether this be so or not, we are satisfied that the adoption of the seizure by the Government cures any defect that in this respect may have existed. Any person may make the seizure, as in the case of seizures under the customs, as the direction in this statute is no more specific than that one to an officer of the customs being required to make the seizure in case of a forfeiture under those laws.

The claimant failed wholly to show that he had complied with the requirements of the act, which he was bound to do under the forty-fifth section, and the Court was therefore right in disposing of the case as involving simply questions of law.

There are other grounds upon which the verdict might be sustained, but we prefer placing the decision upon the one stated.

We feel bound to say that the mode of taking the testimony in this case, or rather of making up the record of the evidence with a view to a motion for a new trial, is very objectionable. The whole of the testimony is taken by way of question and answer, and is carried along in detached parts without much order, system or connection, so that it is exceedingly difficult to make out of it the questions presented in the case. If the testimony at the Circuit is taken in this way, it should be reduced to the form of a narrative in the case made to be used on the motion for a new trial. In the Southern District, I have refused to hear such a motion in the form in which this case is presented. I mention this that the error may not hereafter be repeated.

Motion for new trial denied.

For the United States, District Attorney Tracy; for claimants, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL—THE FORTY-EIGHTH SECTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

The United States vs. One Still, &c.—Nelson, C. J.—The property seized in this case was on premises situated in Brooklyn, on the corner of Morrell and Scholes streets, consisting of a dwelling-house, lager-beer saloon, brewery, two distilleries and appurtenances, all inclosed within a high board fence. The seizure was in the night of the 18th of January, 1867. Barrels of whisky were found in several of the different rooms, or apartments of the building on the premises, including the brewery. One of the distilleries was in operation, and the other recently stopped, as was apparent from the heat of it—the wooden one in an upper loft. This was heated by the same engine and boiler that were used to supply steam to the brewery, and the engine and boilers occupied a part of the same room in which was the copper still in operation. There was, also, a communication between this room and the brewery.

Andrew Staats, the claimant, insists that he occupied only a portion of the premises, and was engaged exclusively in making lager beer; this portion consisted of the brewery, the engine and boiler room, malt room, stable and hay loft; and that he had no connection with the other parts of the building occupied for the distillation of whisky, and he produced a lease of the particular part occupied by himself. The revenue officers seized not only the stills, whisky and property connected therewith, but also the brewery of Staats and all the personal property appurtenant thereto. No one appeared to claim the stills, whisky, &c., which, as is said, were occupied by one Smith under a lease from George Staats, the father of the claimant, who owned the premises, and had leased to the latter the portion he occupied.

The question is, whether or not the officer was justified in the seizure of the property connected with the brewery.

Section forty-eight of the Act of 1864, as amended in the ninth section of 13th July, 1866, is as follows, so far as relates to the present case: "That all goods, wares and merchandise, articles or objects on which taxes are imposed by the provisions of law, which shall be found in the possession or custody, or within the control of any person or persons for the purpose of being sold, or removed by such person or persons in fraud of the Internal Revenue Laws, or with design to avoid payment of said taxes, may be seized by the Collector or Deputy Collector of the proper district, or by such other Collector or Deputy Collector as may be specially authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for that purpose; and the same shall be forfeited to the United States; and also all raw materials found in possession of any person or persons intending to manufacture the same into articles of a kind subject to tax, for the purpose of fraudulently selling such manufactured articles, or with a design to evade the payment of said tax; and also all tools, implements, instruments and personal property whatsoever in the place or building, or within any yard or inclosure where such articles or such raw materials shall be found, may also be seized by any Collector or Deputy Collector, as aforesaid; and the same shall be forfeited, as aforesaid; and the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding *in rem* in the Circuit or District Court of the United States," &c.

This section is very comprehensive, and, as is obvious, was so designed. It embraces, first, all goods, articles or objects on which taxes are imposed by law found in possession or within the control of any person for the purpose of being sold or removed in fraud of the internal revenue, with intent to avoid payment of the taxes; second, all raw materials found in like possession or control intended to be manufactured into articles of a kind subject to taxes with the intent to sell the same in fraud of the revenue, or to evade the payment of the tax; and third, all personal property whatsoever found in the place, or building or within the yard, or inclosure where the articles or raw materials previously referred to were found or seized. The reason for the seizure of the articles enumerated in the first and second class is obvious enough; it is for the fraudulent intent of the person in the possession or control of them, that is an intent to defraud the public revenue by evading the tax. The seizure of the articles in the third class stands on different grounds, namely, association with the guilty classes or articles. The fraudulent intent or purpose of the person in the possession, or having the control of the articles do not constitute the element of the offence or ground of forfeiture.

The reason for embracing this latter class is said to be, that personal property thus situated was frequently used to facilitate the accomplishment of the frauds provided against in the fore part of the section—for example, it is said, distilleries were established in the rear of a livery stable, the latter used not only as a blind, but was conveniently employed in the fraudulent removal of the distilled products.

The seizure of the property connected with the brewery in the present case was made under this section, the Government claiming that they were within the same building and inclosure within which were found the guilty articles, namely the still, whisky, &c.

The evidence in this case left no doubt of the fact; and, hence, *prima facie*, at least, this property fell within the clause in section 48, and called for explanation on the part of the claimant. This he undertook by attempting to establish that his business was wholly independent of the business of distilling whisky, and that he occupied premises distinct and separate from those of Smith, the distiller. But the testimony is conclusive to show that in respect to several parts of the premises they were occupied in common, and that the engine and boiler of the claimant for carrying on his brewery, were used for working a distillery in an upper loft to which access could be had only through apartments which it is admitted he occupied.

This provision of the law concerning articles of themselves innocent, but associated with guilty articles, is so specific and unqualified, it might with great plausibility be contended that, if found in the building, yard or inclosure, no explanation would be admissible. We do not, however, concur in this conclusion. The provision is penal, and necessarily implies some degree of guilt in the condition of the property subjected to forfeiture. If the condition, however, in which it is found brings it within the words of the clause in the section, the onus is upon the claimant to make out to the satisfaction of the Court and jury that the situation of the property was consistent with his entire innocence.

It was very strongly argued that the forty-eighth section did not embrace the article of distilled spirits, and that other portions of the act, from section twenty-three and onward, provide for this article. But we find nothing in these sections inconsistent with or repugnant to the section in question; and the article falls strictly within its words.

It was also argued that the Court should have submitted the question as one of fact to the jury, whether the articles claimed were in the place, or within the building, yard or inclosure where the distilled spirits and raw materials for making them were found and seized. But the evidence was all one way on this point, and no question of fact could be raised upon it. The Court rightfully disposed of it.

We perceive no ground for granting a new trial either upon the law or the evidence. New trial denied.

For the United States, District Attorney Tracy; for claimants, Mr. Hollis.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury came in yesterday morning with indictments against the following parties:

Nathaniel Oakley, Charles Ulrich and Charles O. Brockway for making counterfeit currency. John Haley and Henry G. Dieterich for passing counterfeit currency. Michael Dunn and Daniel J. J. Spelman for obtaining letters from the Post-office by fraud and deception. Benjamin F. Okie for embezzling a letter from the post-office. Henry Custer, John Saeger, John Matthews and James Russell for attempts to defraud the United States by false writings. Joseph Hasbrouck for misappropriation of the funds of a National Bank, viz., the National Bank of Hudson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

NO LIEN FOR STEVEDORE'S WORK.

James Adams vs. The Steamship Circassian.—The libel in this case is filed to recover for stevedore services performed in taking in, storing, and in breaking out and landing cargo. Exceptions are filed to it upon the ground that the services are not of a maritime character, and not within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Benedict, J.—I confess that I have never been able to see any sound distinction between the nature of the services performed in storing, breaking out the cargo of a ship and the services performed in its transportation. The storage and the landing of the cargo form a necessary part of the contract of affreightment; without the performance of this duty no freight can be earned. The safety of the ship and of the cargo depends in a great measure upon the care and skill displayed in its performance; and for its non-performance in a proper manner, the ship is liable in the admiralty. It is a service which, when performed by the crew, as is frequently the case, is considered a maritime service, and compensated in the admiralty under the name of wages. And when not performed by the crew, it devolves upon a class as clearly identified with maritime affairs as are the mariners, and fitted for the duty by a special and peculiar experience.

These considerations seem to me sufficient to establish the maritime character of the service, and to bring it within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the District Courts, and were the question a new one I should so hold.

But I do not feel at liberty to follow my individual opinion; for although the question is now for the first time presented in this district, it has been repeatedly decided by Judge Betts adversely to the jurisdiction, and when a question frequently arising in the past has been thus settled, so far as the District Court is concerned, by decisions in the Southern District, I consider it to be my duty to declare the same law here, until the rule shall be modified by concurrent action on the part of the two District Courts, or by the Circuit Court on appeal.

The exception is therefore allowed, but without costs, and leave given the libelant to file an amended libel within ten days.

For libelant, Mr. O'Sullivan; for claimant, Mr. Stillman.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY-BOAT AND BARK.

Lewis Foster vs. The Ferry-boat New-York.—This is an action to recover for injuries sustained by the bark *Free Trade* in a collision with the ferry-boat *New-York* on the 28th of October, 1865.

The accident happened in this harbor, off the South Ferry slip on the New-York side, on the morning of a clear day. The tide was young flood, the wind light, and the vessels in no way embarrassed by other vessels.

The evidence on both sides agrees that the ferry-boat was heading for her slip, and that the bark, having a steamtug upon her starboard quarter, was being towed out of the East River on a westerly course, across the mouth of the slips, and at right angles with the direction of the ferry-boat.

The evidence also shows that the bark was struck upon her larboard side, midships.

As to the other elements of the case, the evidence is in direct conflict. The witnesses for the ferry-boat declare that the ferry-boat had stopped before the approach of the bark, and lay in the river waiting for another ferry-boat to vacate the slip; that the bark came down inside the ferry-boat and where there was plenty of room for her to pass in safety, and

instead of keeping her course when near the ferry-boat the bark sheered off toward her, upon seeing which the ferry-boat instantly backed, but the sheer of the bark was so sudden that she came upon the ferry-boat before the latter had time to back out of her way. The witnesses for the bark deny the sheer or any other change of course, and say that the ferry-boat was on a course at right angles to the course of the bark, and that she kept her course and speed till the moment of collision, when she brought up square upon the starboard side of the bark.

BENEDICT, J.—It is manifest that this collision, happening as it did on a clear day, between two vessels which saw each other at abundant distance to avoid accident, was the result of carelessness, but where the negligence was is not clear. I notice this, however: that the man at the wheel of the bark, who from his position and duty would be best able to say whether the course of the bark was or was not changed, as charged by the claimant, is not called as a witness, nor is any attempt made to account for his absence, while the person in charge of the tug, and who was, as he said, responsible for the movements of the bark, is positive in the assertion that he saw the ferry-boat all the time; that she was under full headway and did not check her speed till within about ten feet of the bark's side, when she first stopped her engine but did not reverse.

This statement, fairly construed by the men on the ferry-boat, must be wholly incorrect. A ferry-boat like the *New-York* approaching the bark head on, and keeping full speed till within a few feet, would have produced results far different from the injuries caused here. This is a case not of miscalculation of distances or wrong estimate of time, but as it seems to me of gross exaggeration on the part of a most important and intelligent witness in charge of the injured vessel, and from whom the Court was entitled to receive a frank and accurate account of what took place.

The exhibition of such a tendency to misdescribe the occurrence makes me distrustful of the libelant's case, and unwilling to render a decree upon such testimony.

I shall therefore dismiss the libel and leave the libelant to prove his case, if he can, before the appellate Court by calling his wheelsman and some of the many passengers who saw the accident and who may be able to give reliable information as to what was the action of the two vessels on the occasion in question.

Libel dismissed. For libelant, Mr. Heath; for claimants, Mr. Silliman.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUD.

A distiller named Jacob Schove was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, charged with removing a number of barrels of unbranded whisky from his store to a place "other than a bonded warehouse," as required by law. The accused was held for trial, and gave $1,000 bail to appear.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 10.

Before Presiding Justice Leonard, and Judges Miller and Clerk.

THE CHURCH-STREET EXTENSION.

At the opening of this Court yesterday morning the corporation counsel moved that the report of the Commissioners in this case be confirmed. There was a strong array of counsel on either side.

Presiding Judge Leonard said the case could not be heard unless the Court was properly organized for that purpose.

Judge Geo. G. Barnard stated that his father-in-law was interested in property which was affected by this improvement, hence he did not deem it proper for him to occupy a seat on the bench during the discussion.

Judge Bonney, counsel for a large number of the objectors, said that on Saturday last several of those interested attended before the clerk of this Court, in pursuance of a notice that the costs would be taxed. Quite a number of counsellors then and there made their objections, but it seems the costs and disbursements in this Church-street extension were taxed at about $84,000. They had taken the first opportunity they could to appeal. They believed that at least one-half of the $84,000 was illegal. They had an appeal to argue taken on the merits from the report of the Commissioners, but he thought the question as to the legality of the taxation could be argued first.

Mr. O'Gorman said the taxation of costs was set down for Saturday morning, at which time the parties appeared. Subsequently the Clerk adjourned the matter till 2 o'clock that P. M., at which time none of the parties appearing, he proceeded to tax the costs. The only question was whether there was too much or too little charged. A further adjournment would give an opportunity for a continuance of that warfare, which had now assumed a political complexion, and which he, for one, was unwilling to encourage. Every engine of political machinery, from that of a leading article to a gutter-snipe had been set in motion. He appeared for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, as in duty bound to do. Two years ago they had resolved that these improvements should be made as soon as possible. He strongly objected to any unnecessary delay, because he distrusted the object of his friends on the other side.

Judge Bonney said it surprised them to have the charge of negligence cast upon them.

After some further discussion as to what had taken place in regard to the taxation of costs, Judge MILLER entered and took Judge BARNARD's place on the Bench, and the Court directed the argument to proceed.

Judge B. W. Bonney then proceeded with his argument. He said that he represented a large number of the property owners who were interested in this extension. The first objection which he and the counsel associated with him would take, is a general one. It goes to the report itself. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose of assessing the damages and the benefits for this extension of Church-street, were John Scott, who was Chairman, John B. Haskin and George W. Arcularius. The proposed extension, said counsel, is from the south side of Fulton-street to the north side of Morris-street. The length of the whole extension is less than 1,900 feet, the width 80 feet. For this improvement not quite $3,000,000 has been assessed on about 17,000 lots, owned by at least 12,000 persons. But in order to comprehend this transaction, the Court should examine the maps which had been prepared, and from them could be learned the nature and extent of this most remarkable attempt to tax 12,000 of the holders of real estate in this City. The maps are now in Court. Look at the area of assessment, recollecting where and what the nature of the improvement is, namely, the extension of Church-street from Fulton to Morris, less than 1,900 feet in length and 80 feet wide. And now look at the area of assessment: We will start from Morris-street, corner of West, up West-street to Canal, east along Canal to Hudson-street, north along Hudson-street, taking in all property on the east side as far up as Fourteenth-street, then east along Fourteenth-street, taking in all property south of that line to Fourth-avenue; thence southwardly along Fourth-avenue to the Bowery, down the Bowery to James-street, down James-street to James-slip and thence to South-street; thence along South-street, taking in all the property lying west and north of that street to the Battery; thence along the Battery, State-street, Battery-place and West-street to the place of beginning, at the corner of Morris and West streets.

This, said counsel, is the most extraordinary area of assessment ever made. He would venture the assertion that this Court had never before seen or known anything which would equal it. But he would proceed with the argument to show that this Court, on general principles could not confirm the report of the Commissioners. Of the three gentlemen who had been appointed to act in that capacity, only two, Messrs. Scott and Arcularius, had attended to the duties of the Commission. Counsel read two affidavits made by Mr. John B. Haskin to the effect that he, Haskin, had not met with the Commissioners, at all events since one or two meetings after the organization; that at the outset it was decided by the three Commissioners that they would meet on Thursday of each week; that for a time they did not do so, and finally Mr. Arcularius agreed to notify deponent, Haskin, when they would meet, at the same time agreeing that they would not proceed with the business in the absence of Haskin. Deponent also asked the Clerk, Mr. Sinclair, to give him notice of the time of each meeting of the Commissioners, but these notices were never given to him. Haskin also swore that his name was attached to the report without his knowledge and consent.

Counsel here read a card, signed by Mr. Haskin, and published in some of the morning papers, in which he (Haskin) disclaimed all knowledge of the report of the Commissioners of the Church-street extension, and in which he stated that he had not consented to the awards and assessments referred to; never authorized his name to be appended to the notice that the report would be presented to the Supreme Court for confirmation on the 10th of June; and, in short, that he (Haskin) had not acted with the other Commissioners all the way through. On the contrary Haskin asked to have his name omitted from the report. Counselor Bonney also read an affidavit made by himself from which it appeared that he had made diligent efforts to be heard before the three Commissioners, in behalf of himself and numerous other property-holders. When he found that he could not make his objections before three Commissioners, he proceeded under protest to protect the rights of his clients before the two acting Commissioners. Counsel insisted that according to the provisions of the Constitution of this State, a report made by two Commissioners is illegal and void in a case like this. In proof of it he cited a clause of the seventh section of the Constitution of 1846, which provides that "when private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three Commissioners, appointed by a Court of record, as shall be prescribed by law."

Mr. O'Gorman—Shall I be furnished with copies of these affidavits?

Judge Bonney—Yes, you can have copies of all the papers read before the Court.

Counsel said he would next consider some of the objections to the report made by others whom he represented.

Mr. Fellows is the owner of a lot on Cortlandt-street; the lot is 22 feet wide and 104 feet deep. On this a building was erected in 1849, four stories in front, five in the rear. That lot was worth $90,000 and more. The Commissioners had awarded to Mr. Fellows $62,875. He could sell it to-day, or any day for $90,000. Counsel read an affidavit of Thomas Gardiner, an old builder in this City, from which it appeared that the store alone was worth $40,000; that it cost more than half that sum when built at a time when materials and labor were about one-third what they are now.

Wm. A. Coit, a real estate broker, said that if the store was off, the lot would sell for $60,000 immediately. But, said counsel, there is another test. In 1866, Mr. Fellows received over $6,000 after paying all taxes, insurance, &c., on these premises. The store opposite, owned by the Messrs. Hammersley, was built three or four years after this; true, it had a marble front, but the size of the lots was a little less. The Commissioners had awarded $88,000. The builder, Mr. Gardiner, has testified that $5,000 would make up all the difference between the two buildings. This is another way in which to test the equity of these estimates made by the two Commissioners. According to the latter the difference in value is about $26,000.

Mr. O'Gorman—There is some mistake about your statement. From the books here in Court it appears that the award to James Fellows is $85,250.

Mr. Bonney—Well, if the Court please, if that be so, the award has been increased since we had an opportunity to examine the abstract on file in the Street Commissioner's office. The Court will bear in mind that until now, when the full report is in Court, we have had no opportunity to see the Commissioner's report. Mr. Fellows has a lot on Dey-street. If this improvement goes on he will be obliged to take down the party wall and build one of his own. He has been awarded $7,620; and estimates made by experienced builders say it will cost from $17,000 to $18,000 to rebuild.

Mr. O'Gorman—This award, as appears from the report, is $12,000. I congratulate the gentleman on his success before the Commissioners.

Judge Bonney—Well, they still are less than Mr. Fellows' claim. But I proceed: Mrs. Floyd, another of my clients, owns a store adjoining Mr. Fellows'. It was built at the same time; it is No. 24 Courtlandt-street.

The Court—Have they not altered that as well as the others?

Mr. O'Gorman—Yes, they have awarded $85,250. How much does she want?

Judge Bonney—The property is valued at $91,000.

Mr. O'Gorman thought it might be settled in Court.

Judge Bonney continued by saying he had the fortune to be the owner of a house on the south side of Fourteenth-street: that on that he had been assessed $78 for this Church-street extension. What benefit could it possibly be to him? He was not there to say it would be no benefit to the City; but what to him? Again, he asked the Court to look at the area of assessment. Why were not his neighbors on the opposite side of Fourteenth-street assessed? It was as much benefit to them as to him.

Counsel then said he would read a letter of retainer from the Comptroller of this City, showing that he (Judge Bonney) appeared for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

Judge Bonney commenced to read, when

Mr. O'Gormon interrupted him by saying he believed no one was authorized to appear for the Mayor and Common Council except himself and Mr. Fullerton, who was associated with him.

The Court decided that he could read the letter. The effect of it was another question.

Judge Bonney then explained that last week he met Comptroller Connolly, and during the conversation he stated to him that there was considerable City property to be effected by the Church-street extension; that thereupon the Comptroller asked him to send to him (Connolly) a statement of the City property to be affected. Judge Bonney complied with the request, and received the following reply from the Comptroller:

JUNE 7th, 1867.

HON. BENJ. W. BONNEY—*Dear Sir:* I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this day, inclosing the statement of City property affected by the assessment for the extension of Church-street from Fulton to Morris-street, with the amount of the charge made on each lot.

After a careful examination thereof, it appears to me that it would be for the interests of the City that the proceedings in this case should not be consummated, and I do hereby request you, in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to appear on the day designated for the hearing, and to oppose the confirmation of the report of the Commission.

Yours truly,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Judge Bonney cited the act of 1862 which authorizes the Comptroller to employ counsel.

Mr. O'Gormon.—Yes, but not unless it can be shown that the interests of the City are in danger of suffering, and even then it can't be done without a compliance with the conditions precedent.

Mr. Fullerton—Associated with Mr. O'Gorman, said the act of 1862 had been repealed.

Mr. O'Gormon—I scarcely know how to act. I have been taken very much by surprise.

Mr. Bonney, with the permission of the Court, said that for the City he would then speak. The City owned Washington Market. It had been assessed $90,000, Fulton Market $50,000, the City Hall Park $140,000, Centre Market $12,000, Jefferson Market $10,000, Washington-square $100,000, Jackson-square $160,000. Counsel thought the latter was evidently a mistake, but others said not. Thus, said he, the Court can well see that the City itself is largely interested in the result.

The Court—Judge Bonney, do you claim the City is assessed too high or too low?

Judge Bonney—As a tax-payer, I say she is assessed too high. The total amount for which the City is assessed,—leaving out the Jackson-square assessment, which I think must be a mistake,—is $427,000.

Mr. O'Gorman—I would really like to know whether Judge Bonney is my associate or my opponent.

Judge Clerke, from the Bench—I suppose you are opposed to all entangling alliances.

Mr. O'Gorman—Yes, and I would go to the extent of having the $78 remitted.

Mr. Anderson said he appeared for the heirs of Valentine Mott, who owned property in Park-place, and also for Richard R. Morris and others. He objected that the description in the notice of property assessed was not sufficient. He also argued that the ground taken by Judge Bonney, that the report should have been acted on by three Commissioners, was sound, and the Court must, as a matter of law, refuse to confirm the report for that reason alone.

Judge Hilton appeared for Mr. A. T. Stewart and others and cited authorities to show that this report could not be confirmed.

Ethan Allen said he appeared to object in behalf of the United States Government, as to the assessment on Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place. He claimed the whole proceeding was unconstitutional and therefore void.

Mr. Dimmick appeared for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, who in May, 1866, had leased premises at No. 103 Liberty-street, until the 1st of February, 1869. The Company had expended $6,000 and if this improvement went on their premises would be destroyed. They had been awarded $200.

Mr. Van Winkle appeared for Messrs. Hemmingway, who owned Nos. 35 and 37 Broadway, and a large amount of property in other streets included in the area of assessment.

When all the objections had been heard, the hour of adjournment had arrived, and the case was adjourned to Friday next, when Messrs. O'Gorman and Fullerton will be heard on the other side.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JUNE 10.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue for the third Monday June Motion Calendar must be filed on or before Friday, June 14, at 3 P. M. All cases that have a preference in any of the seven classes, must be filed by Friday, June 14, at 12 M. If not so filed they will be placed on the General Calendar.

By order, WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.
R. C. BEAMISH, Clerk of Chambers, Supreme Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 10.

Before Judge Daly.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE AGAIN—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST MRS. JOHN TYLER.

David L. Gardiner vs. Mrs. John Tyler.—This was a motion for an injunction against Mrs. John Tyler, restraining her from collecting the rents of the estate of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, and for the appointment of a receiver of the rents already collected. It appeared from the statement of the counsel of Mrs. Gardiner that since the verdict of the jury on Staten Island, invalidating the will of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, Mrs. Tyler has collected and received the rents of the estate, has given leases, &c., the same as though the will had not been broken, and hence the present proceeding.

In opposition to the motion, Mrs. Tyler's counsel read affidavits to show that some of the leases by which tenants held possession of the property were given by her previous to the verdict of the Staten Island jury; that they held the premises as her tenants, and that the verdict of the jury aforesaid was contrary to the evidence, contrary to the Judge's charge and against the laws of the land, and that the partition suit in which that verdict was rendered is not yet concluded, but is still pending on appeal.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision. W. Watson for the motion; Wm. M. Evarts opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Joseph Eneas *vs.* Charles E. Blake; motion granted; costs to abide event. James C. Perkins *vs.* Alfred P. Sturges et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

JURORS FINED FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

The following-named persons were yesterday fined $25 per day during the June Term for non-attendance as jurors at Part I, Superior Court, by Judge McCUNN:

Wm. R. Acton,	Thomas S. Brower,
Thomas L. Anway,	M. Anderson,
Joseph Borghaus,	Charles Berggoetz,
Douis J. Beriage,	Joseph Bernot,
Warren Beman,	James Bogart,
Frederick W. Coggill,	John Bento,
William Fielding,	Wm. P. Esterbrook,
John Fullager,	Josiah P. Fitch,
James C. Gulick,	Moritz J. Friedmann,
Joseph W. Griffiths,	Maurice Grashof,
Frederick Haas,	Charles H. Hatch,
Reuben W. Hawes,	Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
George J. Kuchlar,	Samuel C. Kipp,
Aaron Lewenberg,	Charles Livingston,
Alexander A. Meldrum,	Andrew Lindsay,
Anthony Mowkert,	Benj. J. H. Trask, Jr.,
Benj. J. H. Trask,	Arthur K. Vaughn,
George D. Tracey,	William S. White,
William Van Wart,	John Anderson,
Robert Allen,	Arthur Ahrouty,
Charles Bradley,	John C. Boak,
John Crofton,	Silas B. Waller,
Clement Despard,	Edmund Deane,
George W. Dorman,	Wm. J. Donnelly,
Wm. H. Hamilton,	Robert Halsey,
Isaac Ickelheimer,	Samuel B. Isaacs,
John J. Jefferson,	Jacob Kridel,
August C. King,	Silvius Landsberg,
Henry C. Leriele,	Gershom Lockwood,
Aaron Lloyd,	Henry Livingston,
George T. Martin,	John McMahon,
Charles C. Monton,	Valentine Quimby,
Morris Nelson,	John Roberts, Jr.,
Joseph R. Pierson,	Francis H. Saltus,
George Rummelkamp,	Martin Schrenkeisen,
Horatio N. Shannon,	Thomas Smith,
George B. Snider,	Eugene Thomson,
Henry Sesso,	Cornelius Vanness,
James Timoney,	John M. Whittemore.
Richard Vermilyea,	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Eight prisoners were arraigned yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, for trial upon various criminal charges. Of this number two were sentenced, four were remanded until Friday next, and two were acquitted.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the people.

SENTENCED.

Edward James plead guilty to a charge of stealing a valise containing articles of wearing apparel valued at $63, on the 24th ult., from the steamer *Thomas P. Way*. The owner of the property, Mrs. Anna Wooley, of No. 276 West Eighteenth-street, appeared against the prisoner, who, in order to save himself from a severer sentence, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

George Ryder, *alias* Charles O. Gordon, *alias* "Rats," a notorious thief, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary on the 11th of last February, for one year, and who subsequently escaped therefrom after serving but two months, was recently captured, and yesterday placed upon trial for breaking jail. The prisoner plead guilty, and was resentenced to serve sixty days in addition to the term first imposed.

REMANDED.

Wm. Griffin plead guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. The prisoner was one of a party of burglars who were caught on the premises of Mr. Louis Lowenstein's dwelling house, No. 491 Broome-street, at an early hour on the morning of the 23d of May last. Remanded for sentence.

Joseph Dreslinger, indicted for forging the name of M. Rosendorf to an order upon Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. for a piece of muslin of the value of $70, was promptly convicted by the jury. Remanded for sentence.

Joseph Riley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in having stolen a piece of silk worth $45 from a cart owned by George W. Cooper, of No. 76 Horatio-street, while the same was being driven through West Broadway. The thief ran away with his booty, but being quickly pursued was soon captured and locked up for trial. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Narhart, charged with assaulting and beating one Herman Sievers, of No. 51 Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 23d of March last, plead guilty of the crime charged against him, and was remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

Charles Moore, a truck-driver, and James O'Neill, his assistant, were charged with stealing three boxes of tin, worth $45, from Pier No. 45 North River. It was alleged by a clerk representing Messrs. John G. Dale & Co., the owners of the property, that the accused were engaged to cart some tin from the pier to the firm's store, and that while so doing they covered the three boxes in question with a horse-blanket, and then, when asked by the delivery clerk how many boxes were upon the truck, they answered by giving a false number. The jury thought the evidence against the prisoners insufficient to convict, and therefore rendered a verdict of acquittal.

THE ALLEGED STRAW-BAIL CASE.

In a recent number of the TIMES attention was called to the fact that the Grand Jury, now in session, had indicted a lawyer, named Louis H. Dickerson for alleged conspiracy with other parties, the result of which was the escape of a prisoner named Henry D. Bell. The indictment referred to recites that the accused was engaged as counsel for Bell, who was to have been tried at the April term of the Court of General Sessions upon one of two charges of grand larceny. About three weeks before the case was to have been called for trial it is alleged that Dickerson called upon District-Attorney Hall, and asked that his client might be admitted to bail, at the same time introducing a person whose name he gave as John T. Fuller, of No. 175 West Forty-third-street, whom he represented as a man of wealth and responsibility, and desired that he might be accepted as surety for Bell's appearance at the time of trial. Upon his representation Mr. Hall accepted the bail, and the prisoner was temporarily released; but when wanted could not be found. His bailor was next looked for, but with like result; for it was learned that no person of his name lived anywhere about the vicinity of the residence given to the District-Attorney. Yesterday a bench-warrant was issued by Recorder Hackett, and Dickerson was arrested and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

The following is

THE CALLENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Michael Callahan and Jas. McGovern; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Mallen; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Herman Bukhaust; disorderly house.
The People *vs.* George T. Mason; sodomy.
The People *vs.* Yates Esmond; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Michael Mclany and Thomas Jamieson; assault and battery, felony.
The People *vs.* Israel Mearks; receiving stolen goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 10, 1867.

$4,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R..	108½	100 Pacific Mail	142
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112¼	500 do	143
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40..C.	99⅝	500 do	142½
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	106¾	200 do	142¼
2,450 do.....Small	109⅜	100 do.....s60	141⅞
50,000 do	109⅞	200 do	141⅞
15,000 U.S.6s 5-20s.C.'64	106⅝	1250 do	142
50,000 do	106⅜	100 do.....s10	141⅞
46,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65, New	108⅝	200 do	142⅛
34,000 do	108⅞	160 do	142¼
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser.	106¾	100 do	142⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	250 do.....2d call	142⅜
7,000 Tenn. 6s.....x-c	70	200 N. Y. Cen	101⅞
72,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	68	300 do	101⅞
1,000 do.....2d call	68	2500 do	102
1,050 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	99	100 do..s10.2d call	102
5,000 Missouri 6s	98¼	500 do	102⅛
20,000 do	98⅜	100 do.....b30	102⅛
24,000 Ind. State 5s	95	2000 Erie R	60⅞
2,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¼	100 do.....s10	60⅞
20,000 do	26⅜	500 do.....b10	60⅞
10,000 do.....2d call	25¼	200 do.....2d call	60⅞
5,000 Hud. R.2d S.F.B.	106	50 Mich. Cen. R.	112
1,000 Tol.&Wab. 2d M.	77¼	350 do	113
2,000 Tol.&Wab.Eq.B.	67	300 Mich. S.&N.I.	68⅜
15 Bk. of Commerce	118½	100 do.....b30	68⅜
20 Bk. of Comm'th	112	800 Cleve. & Pitts	76¾
50 Ninth Nat. Bank	115	400 do	76½
20 Ocean Bank	100	300 Chi. & N. W	34⅜
175 Wells Fargo Ex	64¼	400 do	34⅝
100 U. S. Express	66	100 do	34⅝
200 Adams Ex	62¼	100 do.....b30	35
100 do.....b30	62⅛	200 do.....2d call	35
150 do	62	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	59
300 Canton Co	44	100 do.....b10	59⅜
100 do	44¼	100 do	59⅜
100 do	44½	100 do.....2d call.b10	59⅜
100 do	44⅜	400 Cleve. & Tol	118
100 do.....2d call	45	400 Chic. & R. I	89⅝
9 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	153	800 do	89¼
400 West. U. Tel	44⅞	100 do.....b3	89⅜
900 do	45	200 do.....s30	89½
200 Boston W. P	24¾	200 do.....2d call	89⅞
100 do.....2d call	25	300 do	90
300 Mariposa Pr	21⅜	400 do.....s30	90
200 At. Mail SS. Co	106¾	300 do.....b3	90
200 Hud. Riv. R	110	200 Tol., W. & W	42¼
100 do.....2d call	110	100 do	42½
200 Reading R	106⅝	100 do.....2d call	42⅜
1500 do.....b30	106⅞	250 N. J. Cen. R	118
600 do	106⅜	400 P., Ft. W. & C	99
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	68⅛	65 do	99⅛
30,000 Ohio & M.C	2½	200 do.....2d call.c	99⅛
400 West. U. Tel	45	100 Mil. & St. P. R	34½
100 N. Y. Cen. R	102¼	100 Mil. & St. P. R.Pf.	56
50 do	102⅛	100 Mich. Cen	112½
17 do	101⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	35⅝
		100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	59⅜
		100 Chi. & R. I.....s30	90
		100 do	90

SECOND BOARD.

$26,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	112¼	320 Pac. M. S. Co	143
50,000 do	112⅛	10 do	143¼
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106⅝	1600 N. Y. Cen	101⅞
30,000 do	106¾	600 do	102
25,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s R. '64	106⅝	200 do.....b10	102⅛
500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '65	106¾	500 do	101⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	99⅝	100 Erie Railroad	60⅞
700 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,C., '65, New Is.Sm.	109	500 do	60⅞
300,000 do	109	100 do.....b10	60⅞
26,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s, First Series	106	100 do.....b30	60⅞
2,000 Tenn. 6s New	68⅛	100 Erie Railroad...Pf	73
3,000 Missouri 6s	98⅝	500 Hudson R	109¾
2,750 Ohio 6s, '75	102	500 do	109⅞
30,000 O. & Miss. C	25⅛	400 do	109
70,000 do	25⅜	500 Reading R	106⅞
200 Adams' Ex. Co	62⅛	2500 do	107
200 do	62⅛	200 do.....s30	107
100 Wells Fargo Ex	64⅛	500 do	107⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex	13	1700 M. S. & N. I	68⅜
300 Canton Co	45⅛	200 do.....b30	68⅜
200 do	45	1500 do	68⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr	30¼	100 Ill. Cen. R	119⅞
100 West. U. Tel	45⅛	500 do	120
800 do	45⅛	50 do	119⅞
400 do.....b10	45⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
600 do	45⅛	300 Chic. & N. W	35⅛
300 Quick. Min	25⅜	700 do	35⅜
100 Bos. Water P	25	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	59⅛
200 Mar. Pref	21⅛	7 do	59⅛
100 do	21⅛	400 Cleve. & Tol	117⅛
100 At. M. S. Co	107	200 do	117
200 do	106⅞	800 Chic. & R. I	89⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R	113	200 do	89⅛
		100 do.....b10	89⅝
		50 P., Ft. W. & C. Ex Priv.....s30	96⅛
		100 Tol., W. & W	42⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C	25⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
100 Canton Co	44	200 do.....b15	76⅞
100 do	43⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol	117⅛
100 do.....b10	44	200 do	117⅛
200 Adams Express	62	100 do.....b3	117⅛
500 Pacific Mail	141¼	400 Chi., R. I. & P	89⅝
100 do.....c	141⅛	200 do.....b10	89¼
300 do	141⅜	200 do.....c	89⅛
100 do	141¼	300 do.....b3	89⅜
200 do.....b3	141⅛	500 do	89¼
192 American Ex	61½	800 Chi. & N. W	34¾
2100 N. Y. Cen	101¾	100 do.....b30	34⅞
300 do.....b3	101¾	300 do.....c	34¾
500 do	101⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	58⅞
400 Erie R	60⅝	100 do.....b10	59
200 do.....c	60⅝	600 do	59
1200 Hud. Riv. R	110	100 do.....b10	59⅛
800 Reading R	106	100 P., F. W. & C	99
200 M. So. & N. I.....c	68⅛	100 do	98⅞
100 do.....b10	68⅝	100 do.....b15	99
500 do	68⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Ct	25⅝	1800 Erie R	60¾
5,000 do.....b30	25½	200 do.....b10	60⅞
10,000 do.....c	25⅜	400 do.....c	60½
10,000 Amer. Gold	137	100 do.....b30	60⅞
100 Canton Co	45	200 do.....b5	60¾
100 do.....c	45	200 do.....b30	61
100 do.....b10	45	300 M. S. & N. I. R	68¾
100 do	44⅞	100 do.....b10	68⅞
100 Boston W. P	25	200 Clev. & Pitts	76¾
100 Mariposa Min.b30	7⅞	400 do.....b3	76¾
100 do	7¾	200 do.....b15	76⅞
400 Quick. Min. Co	25¾	100 do	77
200 do.....b3	25¾	200 do	76⅞
200 do	25½	200 do.....b30	77
800 Pac. M. SS. Co	143	200 do.....c	76⅞
100 do	143¼	900 Cleve. & Tol	116½
200 do	143⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P	89¾
100 do.....c	143	100 do.....b10	89⅞
100 do.....b10	143⅛	800 do	89⅞
100 Atlantic Mail	106¾	200 do.....b30	90
900 West. U. Tel	45	900 Chic & N. W	35¼
300 do.....c	45⅛	100 do.....b30	35⅜
100 do.....b10	45⅛	200 do.....c	35¼
500 do	45⅛	200 do.....b3	35¼
100 N. Y. Central...b30	102¼	300 do.....b10	35⅜
800 do	102⅛	1800 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅜
200 do.....c	102⅛	400 do	59⅜
200 do.....btw.	102⅛	200 do.....c	59⅜
100 Hud. R. R.....c	109¾	200 do.....s10	59⅞
500 Harlem R	102⅛	300 do.....c	59⅜
400 Reading R	106¾	200 Pitts. F. W. & C. R	99⅛
100 Tol., W. & W	42⅛	100 do	99⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	56	100 do.....b10	99⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Pacific Mail	144⅛	800 Reading R	107⅜
100 do.....b3	143⅛	1200 do.....b30	107⅛
200 do	143¾	1500 do	107⅜
200 do	143⅝	200 do.....s15	107⅛
100 do.....s10	143¼	200 do.....b10	107⅜
300 West. U. Tel...b10	45⅛	400 Clev. & Pitts	77
100 do	45⅛	200 Chic. & N. W	35¾
200 do.....s3	45⅛	300 do	35⅝
100 do.....s10	45⅛	300 do.....b3	36
500 N. Y. Cen	102	600 do	36
200 do.....b5	101⅞	200 do.....b10	36⅛
300 do	101⅞	500 do	36⅛
400 do	101⅞	200 do.....b30	36⅛
400 Erie Railroad...b3	60¾	200 do.....b3	30⅛
200 do.....s10	60⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf	59⅞
800 do	60⅞	2800 do	60
300 M. S. & N. I	68⅝	300 do.....b30	60⅛
200 do.....b30	68¾	200 do.....s5	60

WEDNESDAY, June 10—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,314,216
Increase in Specie	1,081,978
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	2,536,720
Decrease in Deposits	5,655,808
Decrease in Circulation	27,951

	June 9, 1866.	June 8, 1867.	June 1, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital..	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	249,538,959	250,477,298	252,791,514
Gold and Gold Notes	15,812,663	15,699,038	14,617,060
Other L. Tend'r	74,628,674	55,923,107	58,459,827
Deposits	202,503,949	184,730,335	190,386,143
Circulation	25,967,253	33,719,088	33,747,039
In Sub-Treas'y..	89,613,442	134,112,919	123,583,732

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$793,172	Citizens'	$131,639
Merchants'	884,053	Market	553,856
Mechanics'	567,167	St. Nicholas	756,634
Union	476,365	Shoe & Leather	944,874
Phenix	289,835	Continental	570,027
Tradesmen's	792,262	Commonwealth	243,727
Mer. Exchange	452,369	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	493,125	Atlantic	99,617
Butchers & D	256,638	Importers'	503,286
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	258,435	M. Association	309,047
Seventh Ward	178,803	Grocers'	80,317
State	185,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,372	Fourth	2,967,936
Commerce	5,941,965	Central	1,675,445
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	779,308	Ninth	927,850
Mercantile	481,909	First	446,762
Pacific	141,266	Third	792,000
Republic	856,416	N. Y. Exchange	268,143
Chatham	131,184	Tenth	907,100
North America	332,542	Croton	180,000
Hanover	288,609	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	194,925	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,206,455		

Total—Forty-nine National Banks	$33,647,655
Total—Thirteen other Nat. and Local Banks	71,433
Total in Clearing-House report, June 9	$33,719,088
On previous report, June 1	33,747,039
Decrease in circulation	$27,951

As intimated in our weekly review this morning, the Bank return reflects the large transfer of Money to the Treasury Office through the past week. The Currency Deposits are down $6,737,000, against which there is a gain of $1,082,000 in Deposits of Gold. And while the Greenbacks in Bank fall off $2,536,000, the *pro rata* of Greenbacks and Gold to Deposits and Circulation remains about the same as last Monday, to wit, 32⅓ ℘ cent. The Loans and Discounts are reduced something over $2,309,000. The impression to-day is that the present is probably the last of the decidedly liquidating returns, and that the succeeding statement will show a gradual improvement in Deposits and Legal Tender. The market for Money opens without pressure from borrowers, and while 7 ℘ cent. is still the current rate to the Brokers, there is no want of supply even at some of the large Banks that plead poverty to applicants last week. At the close of Bank hours the market was quoted easy at 6@7 ℘ cent.

The operations at the Treasury will be more nearly equalized for a day or two than last week, and before Saturday it is expected that the disbursements in purchase of 7-30s, and in reimbursement and purchase of June and July Compounds will materially reduce the present heavy Currency balances in the Office. Without reference to this calculation, however, the Banks have no reason to look for any further considerable draughts to be made on their Deposits for Government account at present.

The Gold Room was ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. higher than the sales of Saturday, but with no decided spirit to speculate in large sums, either for the rise or fall. The sales ran 137⅛@137¼@137 ℘ cent. through the forenoon, and left off about 137¼ ℘ cent. at 3 o'clock, the close of Bank hours. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Scotia* sailing on Wednesday, open firm, and in the absence of transient bills, the leading drawers on London make the full rates of 110@110¼ ℘ cent. The export demand for Gold for this opportunity has not yet shown itself. Another California arrival is looked for this evening or to-morrow.

The Public Funds showed increased strength to-day, with another advance to 109@109¼ in the afternoon for the Consolidated 5-20s, July coupon included. The 6 ℘ Cents of 1881 are also higher, and the May and November 5-20s of 1864 and 1865 attract more attention. The 1862s were partially neglected on account of the London Stock Exchange being closed for a holiday. There was a strong market for nearly all descriptions at the close of the day.

The Stock Exchange was unusually active on the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks at advancing prices, and the State Bonds in demand and firm. The speculation in New-York Central, Erie, Pacific Mail and Rock Island was especially excited, and a large business was also done in Hudson River, Reading, Western Telegraph, Michigan Southern and the Northwests. The movement was generally *bullish*, though the advance in prices was not made without considerable *bearish* opposition, causing prices to fluctuate both ways repeatedly through the day. The leading Stock among the Railways was New-York Central. The purchases were large between 101⅜@102¼ ℘ cent., and the demand well distributed, though the suspicion is around that the Hudson River people, who have been so successful with their own road and stock, are the heaviest buyers of Central, and mean to make a close alliance of interests before very many months. Next to Central, Rock Island attracts most buyers. The Stock has had but few friends and a good many *short* sellers for several months past; but as there is a reawakening of general speculation, its old popularity as a 10 ℘ cent. investment returns. Fort Wayne sold this afternoon at 97⅛, ex-privilege to subscribe for the increased 15 ℘ cent. new Capital. The value of this privilege is about 2@2¼ ℘ cent. The 15 new to every 100 old Shares will not carry the July quarterly Dividend of 2½ ℘ cent. The price of Reading is up to 107⅛ ℘ cent., and of Illinois Central 120 ℘ cent. The Miscellaneous list was led by Pacific Mail, the price advancing to 143¼ under heavy purchases.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. The Railway market continued active to the close, the excitement turning partly on Erie, which sold up to 1 ℘ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99¾	Northwest	34¾	35⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅞	109⅞	N. West Pref	58¾	60
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	108¾	109	Rock Island	88⅞	89¾
N. Y. Central	101¼	102	Fort Wayne	98¾	97⅛*
Erie	60⅝	60⅝	Pacific Mail	140	143
Hudson	109¼	109	Quicksilver	25	25
Reading	105¾	107⅛	W. U. Telegraph	44½	45¼
Mich. Southern	68⅜	68½	Mariposa Pref	20½	21
Illinois Central	119¼	119½	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25¼
Pittsburgh	75¾	76⅞	American Gold	136⅞	137⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	68¼	68⅛	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

*x priv.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	134	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	115
6 ℘ cent., 1868	130½	End. coupons, 1871	115
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	102
500 and 1000, '81	112¼	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	107
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅝	End. cou., 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅝	10-40 reg	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106⅝	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	104⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105¾
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	109	7 3-10 3d series	105½
5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	112		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104½	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108½	Indiana 5s	91½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Indiana 2½s	92
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c	69½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Tennessee 6s, new bds	68½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	91	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, ex c	48
Ohio 6s, 1875	100	Virginia new bonds	42
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	North Carolina 6s	63½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	105	North Carolina ex c	50½
Kentucky 6s, 1868–'72	102	North Carolina n. bds.	50½
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101½	Missouri 6s	96½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	California 7s	121
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½	California 7s, large b's	120
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	133	Bank of North Am'a	108
Mechanics'	118	Hanover	117
America	140	Irving	106
City	210	Metropolitan	131
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	110½
Tradesmen's	143	Corn Exchange	122
National	110	Continental	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
State of New-York	108	Park	145
Commerce	118	Central National	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	109	Fourth National	108½
Ocean	101	Ninth National	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Alton & T.H. 2d M.Inc.	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	96	Chic. & N. West. S. F.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106½	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	106	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101½	Tol. & W. 1st M	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	88½
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	96½	Tol. & W. 2d M	77
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	88½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	66½
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888	86	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	100	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	69
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	105	Gal. & Chic.. Ext	97
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Har. 3d mort., '68	96½	Pitts., Ft. W&Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	84½
Mich.C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M	93
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M	110½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	86
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98
N Ind. Goshen Line,'68	98	Chi. & A. 1st mort	100
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F'd 7 ℘ c.	97	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Pac.R.7s guar't'd by Mo.	98	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	110	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	43
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	82		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $229,000; Gold Notes, $495,000. Total Receipts, $1,465,816 30; Payments, $1,563,316 06; Balance, $134,015,419 84.

Our Washington correspondent may be, and doubtless is, correct in stating that the apparent overdrafts of the First National Bank of New-Orleans on the Fourth National of this City figure for $275,000; but it is equally certain that less than $40,000 of this amount was paid by the bank here before the other drafts of the New-Orleans Bank (about 200 in number) were refused payment for want of funds and went to protest.

The following statement of the affairs of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans reflects creditably on its management, and shows its condition to be one of entire security and prosperity. The Bank has voluntarily ceased to be a depository of the public money of the United States:

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 1, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

My attention has been called to the following paragraph in the money article of the *Times* of May 31:

"It will be highly satisfactory to the public that the other two National Banks make a voluntary statement of their situation to-morrow, the close of the month. It would also be a pleasing task to us to publish the situation of our old banks, free and chartered, as in times past."

I cheerfully comply with the suggestion, and as much has been said and written to attract attention to the National Banks of New-Orleans, and much interest has been manifested as to their condition at the time of the startling developments of the First National Bank on the 13th of May, I append, also, a statement of the condition of this bank on the morning of that day.

These statements will show that while this bank has not been the recipient of any special favor from either the Government or individuals in the way of deposits, it has been the safe custodian of the funds of both.

Very respectfully,
HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

Statement of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, on the Morning of June 1, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$667,897 76
Foreign and domestic exchange		101,627 23
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation		908,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for Government deposits		150,000 00
United States taxes		5,549 20
Expenses		25,500 12
Banking-house		162,788 69
Furniture and fixtures		7,511 04
Premiums on Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States		48,683 75
Due from banks and bankers		12,982 40
Cash on hand—		
Legal-tender notes	$434,797 00	
Fractional currency	5,588 19	
Specie	155,572 83	
Bills of other National Banks	20,000 00	
Checks on City Banks	112,698 51—	728,656 53
Total		$2,819,176 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000 00
Circulation	$800,000	
Less on hand	12,755—	787,245 00
Individual depositors		631,461 93
Treasurer of the United States		116,787 37
Banks and bankers		144,866 57
Surplus fund		12,000 00
Profit and loss	$16,129 74	
Discount account	28,016 69	
Interest account	51,465 08	
Exchange account	31,124 44—	126,735 95
Dividend No. 1 unpaid		80 00
Total		$2,819,176 82

Statement of the Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans, on the morning of May 13, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted		$682,317 86
Foreign and domestic exchange		251,022 59
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for circulation		908,000 00
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for Government deposits		150,000 00
United States taxes		5,549 20
Expenses		21,879 17
Banking-house		157,788 69
Furniture and fixtures		7,511 04
Premium on bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States		48,683 75
Due from banks and bankers		4,111 60
Cash on hand—		
Legal-tender notes	$482,229 00	
Fractional currency	5,837 99	
Specie	204,058 00	
Bills of other National Banks	6,916 00	
Checks on City Banks	156,607 69—	855,648 68
Total		$3,092,512 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000 00
Circulation	$800,000 00	
Less on hand	12,500 00	787,500 00
Individual depositors		816,415 33
Treasurer of the United States		153,542 49
Banks and bankers		232,2[illegible]1 81
Surplus fund		12,000 00
Profit and loss	$16,268 99	
Discount account	23,269 91	
Interest account	25,239 21	
Exchange account	24,644 84—	89,362 95
Dividend No. 1, unpaid		480 00
Total		$3,092,512 58

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS—ARE THEY SECURE?

This is the first question with every investor. It is not doubted that the great Pacific line will be finished at an early day. The entire cost of the whole road is not expected to vary much from $110,000,000 exclusive of equipment, and of this sum Government furnishes $50,000,000 of United States Six Per Cent. Bonds, which are equal to money, for which it takes a Second Mortgage as security, and makes a donation of over 20,000,000 of acres of land, while the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds to an additional $50,000,000 may be issued in addition to the stock subscription, thus providing ample means for the completion of this road. Ten thousand men are now cutting their way through and over the Sierra Nevadas of California, coming east, and the track from Omaha west, is being laid more rapidly than was ever before known in the history of railroad building. 345 miles are finished and fully equipped with locomotives, etc., and the cars are running over it, and the remaining distance to the Rocky Mountains, making 517 miles, is under contract to be done by Sept. 1, of the present year. If a company which has already shown so much energy and which is known to include many of the largest capitalists of the country, *could* fail in completing what they have begun, the work would not stop. The present trouble with the Indians shows that there is no way to *pacify* that region of country but to *civilize* it, and there is no civilizer like the locomotive and the population and business that follow in its train.

Gen. SHERMAN says the U. S. Government could well afford to build the whole road, and would make money by the operation. It is an indispensable national necessity, and, by advancing fifty millions dollars in its own bonds, and by a donation of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Government *practically guarantees its completion*, for it cannot afford to stop short of it. But the Union Pacific Railroad Company is in itself a strong corporation. Many of its members are railroad builders of large experience, and they have paid in five millions of their own money on the work already done as a part of the capital stock. On this stock they doubtless expect to secure liberal dividends, but which, of course, can be paid only after the interest on the bonded debt is provided for. Shrewd practical business men, like those who are engaged in this enterprise as directors and stockholders, who are never known as speculators, do not make such investments without careful examination and with full assurance of their value.

On the line of 517 miles from Omaha to the base of the Rocky Mountains, now nearly completed, and on which over twenty millions dollars have already been expended, the Union Pacific Company is permitted by law to issue its First Mortgage Bonds only to the same amount which it receives from the Government, viz., $16,000 per mile, amounting to $8,272,000. The net earnings of the finished portion of the road during the month of May were *more than four times* the interest on the Company's bonds issued upon it; and as each section is done, these earnings must show a proportionate increase. If so much is earned on the local business of these sections *now*, what may we not expect when the grand line of near 1,800 miles is open to the Pacific in 1870, when it will receive the great tide of travel and business which will flow over it to the vast mining regions not yet developed—to California, and the whole western coast of the North American continent, and going further yet, to China and Japan? The road will have no competitor, and the Company can charge such rates as will be profitable to themselves, and yet be economical to the public.

Does it need any argument beyond the plain statement of facts to show that the First Mortgage Bonds of such a road are entitled to take the very highest rank among our public securities? We believe they will certainly do it as soon as they are generally known; and already very considerable amounts are daily subscribed for. As the interest on these bonds is six per cent. in gold, the price at which they are now offered (90 cents on the dollar,) makes them pay an interest of 9 per cent. to the holder. Subscriptions are received in New-York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 33 Wall-st.,

and by BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 10, 1867.

The receipts for the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 4,270 bbls. Flour, 104 bags Corn Meal, 5,167 bushels Wheat, 42,722 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 53 bbls. Pork, 357 pkgs. Lard, 99 pkgs. Cut Meats, 3,316 bbls. Petroleum, and 272 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been salable and steady at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former rates, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive and depressed in price. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28c. ℘ lb., on receipts of 53 bales, against sales and resales of 1,400 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	12,351
Receipts last week	8,349
Receipts preceding week	8,058
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	342,207
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	579,555
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Monday	1,337
Exports since Jan. 1	267,073
Exports since Sept. 1	390,666
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	105,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,751,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,356,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	278,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in fair request, to-day, and prices have again improved a little, the average rise being 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 10,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $8 10@$9 75; common to good Extra State at $10 05@$10 85; good to choice do. do. at $10 85@$12 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 30@$12 40 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	8 10	@ 9 75
Extra State	10 05	@12 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 30	@12 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 45	@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 45	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25	@16 50

Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in at about former prices; sales have been reported of 250 bbls., at $10 30@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 35@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quite dull at $12 50@$15 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6 85@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Corn Meal has been in less request at $5 70@$5 80 for Jersey; $5 70 for City, $6 25 for Fairfax, and $6 30 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $12@$14 25 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been about steady in price, with a very limited call, chiefly for California White, wanted by millers. Sales since our last 10,250 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 30, and White California at $2 50@$2 70 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, opening rather more firmly, but closing decidedly in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 87c.@$1 10 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western, chiefly at $1 05@$1 08½ for ordinary to choice sound; $1 12 for new and old Mixed Western; $1 15 for prime old Mixed Western, in store, and $1 02@$1 07 for White Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Oats have been quoted heavy on a very dull market. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 77c.@78c.; choice Ohio and Southern new, 85c.@86c.; State at 85c. in store, ℘ bushel; sales 26,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet at unchanged prices. Barley Malt is inactive; 3,000 bushels sold at $1 55@$1 60. Rye is quiet and much depressed, including Western at $1 45@$1 50, and State at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse here June 10, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	578,279	Barley	69,643
Corn	217,706	Malt	16,311
Oats	379,865	Peas	25,041
Rye	117,257		

HAY—North River bale has been in limited request, closing at $1 30@$1 40 for shipping, and $1 50@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet since our last, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady, but inactive.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@72½c.; Cuba at 40c.@60c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 75@$8 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 42½ ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continue inactive and heavy at 15c.@16c. for Crude; 22c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much lower to-day, under a steady pressure to realize, partly on Western account. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 87½@$22 35 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 95 for regular way, $21 50 for one-year-old Mess, $18 75@$19 for Prime, $21 75 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. new Mess, July delivery, buyers' option, at $22 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8¾c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@15c. for Hams, ℘ lb., the latter rate for fancy small Hams; sales 330 pkgs. Bacon continues in very slack request at 12¾c. for Short Clear, 11¾c. for Long Clear, 11¼c. for short Rib, 11¼c. for long Rib, 10¼c. for Cumberland Cut, ℘ lb.; sales, 110 boxes. Lard is heavy and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive. Beef Hams have been sparingly sought after at $39@$40 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter continues quiet and depressed and heavy at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@20c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been quite dull at 8c.@16¼c. ℘ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb	.18	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.20	@22
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb	.17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb	.14	@17
Grease Butter, ℘ lb	.10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.15¼	@16¼
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb	.14	@15½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb	.12	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	.8	@10

SUGARS—Have been steady, but not very brisk to-day. Sales since our last 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10¼c.@12½c., and 900 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12¾c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 12¾c.@15½c., ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 62,000 lbs. at 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 98,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¾c.; also 55,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 500 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 180 bales Cotton, part at 7-32d. ℘ lb.; 40,000 bushels Corn and 15,000 bushels Peas at 4½d.@4¾d. ℘ bushel. For London, a bark, with 3,600 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with 3,000 quarters Corn at 4s. 9d., or, if to British Channel, at 4s. ℘ quarter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS SINgle or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with board, in a private family; house first-class. Inquire at No. 31 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; terms reasonable.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class newly-furnished house, delightfully located, near Union-square, would like to let a few rooms to first-class parties, with or without board, at very moderate rates, for the Summer: references exchanged. Address L. A. P., Box 172 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 19TH-ST. WILL let one or two very desirable rooms to gentlemen with or without board. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st. Reference required.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; also, on first floor, three elegantly furnished rooms, private bathroom and a kitchen, for short family.

$6 PER WEEK FOR BOARD TO GENtlemen rooming together; $7 and upward for single rooms, at Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st., corner Laight. Transient board $1 50 per day; also lodgings.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, in a private house, pleasantly situated in a location convenient to business; breakfast furnished if required; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 61 Amity-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WELL-FURNISHED rooms, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, near cars and stages. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ELEgantly furnished, in first-class house, near 5th-av. Apply at No. 42 West 15th-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a new and first-class house, at No. 76 Perry-st.; reference required.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND FIRST-CLASS accommodations, rooms in suit or single, by applying at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, at No. 274 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; references exchanged.

A LARGE PLEASANT UPPER FRONT room, with board, at No. 202 West 24th-st., south side; terms moderate; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A family of two adults, four children and nurse; must be within view of the water and not over thirty miles from New-York; farm-house preferred. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 1,436 Post-office.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NYACK, FOUR rooms en suite or singly; good table. Address Box No. 1, Nyack.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL LANDING, on the Hudson. The Knoll House having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, will open for boarders about June 15. Fine river and mountain views from all parts of the grounds. Accommodations for horses and carriages. JACOB COCKS. Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st., and Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st., New-York.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gunning. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at a farm house in a most delightful and healthy location in the Housatonic Valley, five hours distant from this City; best of references given and required. Apply at Post-office Box No. 2,985, N. Y. City.

HO! CITY BOARDERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A few can be accommodated at the Willow-Grove Cottage, Essex, N. Y.; board, $7 per week, rooms included. Address H. D. EDDWARDS, Essex, N. Y., or Capt. C. A. MARTIN, No. 47 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A gentleman, wife, two little girls, infant and nurse within convenient distance of the City; North River, below Tarrytown, preferred. Address W. H. R., Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for gentleman, wife and two small children, with nurse, near New-York; Staten Island preferred. Address, with particulars, B., Box No. 3,421, New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN Westchester County, 30 miles from New-York; a pleasant and healthy location. For further particulars call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27.

A FAMILY OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles in Westchester County, would take a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., corner of 21st-st.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR LADIES.—Fine location near City by boat. Address RUS, Station D.

BOARD FOR A FAMILY AT WHITE Plains, N. Y., within ten minutes of depot; situation unsurpassed. Address C. M., White Plains.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE.

This house is situated in Westmore, Vermont, four miles from Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad Station at West Burke, and twenty miles from Grand Trunk Railway Station at Island Pond. Is at the head of Willoughby Lake, and at the foot of mountains that command a view of all Northern Vermont and the White Mountains. It is one of the most pleasant and healthy places in New-England, thereby making it a very desirable resort for all who wish for a quiet and pleasant home. The subscriber pledges himself to do all in his power for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.
ALONZO D. BENNIS, Proprietor.
WILLOUGHBY LAKE, June 1, 1867.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, will be opened about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing
COZZENS BROTHERS, West Point.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open for the season. This house is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay, and only a moment's walk to the water. Splendid sea bathing, driving, sailing, and fishing unexcelled. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 28, East River, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M. Cars daily. Terms reasonable.
M. B. PARSONS, Proprietor.

BAY SIDE HOUSE—ONE HOUR FROM Wall-st.—This favorite resort, having changed hands, is now open for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen. Facilities for bathing and boating. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry. Conductors will direct.

AT THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—Four hours from New-York, by cars or boat, boarders received for the Summer; extensive grounds, beautiful shaded walks, delightful drives, fine rooms, good board and a quiet, healthy location. Address D. M. ADAMS, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, WILL open June 15. Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at depot on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

A FEW MORE PERSONS CAN BE ACcommodated at the Analomink House, near the Delaware Water Gap. Apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills, Penn. P. S.—Post-office in the house. No bar.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.

MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 406 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and gentle; can be used either for driving or as a saddle-horse, by a lady or gentleman. Also, a shifting-top buggy and single harness, in good condition. May be obtained at a bargain if applied for immediately, as the owner is about leaving town. Inquire at stable, No. 114 Clinton-place.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 33d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 33d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK HORSES, 15 hands high, 8 years old, sound; splendid single drivers; warranted. Address C. H. HOYT, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED ROCKAWAY, City build, in very good order. To be seen at William Rose's Manufactory, 78 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

STABLE TO LET—NEWLY FITTED UP, four stalls above ground; rent $800; Clarence for sale, $250; entrance, 15th-st., rear of No. 100 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Lucille Western as Leah.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE WORRELL SISTERS. Extravaganza of FAUST.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, COUSIN SNIDER, RAG-PICKER OF PARIS and CHARCOAL BURNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2¾, and EVENING at 8, THE ROBBER JUDGE; or, THE THIEVES OF PARIS. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. THIS EVENING. SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

UNION HALL, Broadway and 23d-st. THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

IRVING HALL. Irving-place, corner 15th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dates are to last evening. Two prominent Fenians arrested at Dungaron prove to be Cols. NAGLE and WARREN, formerly of the Army of the Potomac.

Rejoicings continue in Eastern Europe over the escape of the Czar from death, and the Poles are the foremost in expressions of gratitude.

The Italian Parliament refuses to indorse the Finance Minister's agreement with a great Parisian banking house, for a loan based upon an extraordinary tax upon the church property of Italy.

The expedition to ascertain the fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE has sailed from England.

GENERAL.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT for the murder of President LINCOLN, which was commenced before Judge FISHER in the Criminal Court in Washington, is exciting much attention. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were a large number of colored persons. The counsel for the prosecution announced their readiness to proceed to trial, but challenged the array of jurors, alleging that they had not been drawn according to law. He moved to quash the panel, and supported his motion by argument and affidavit. The motion took the defence by surprise, and a recess until this morning was taken that a proper consideration of the point might be had.

The extensive works of the Hartford Carpet Company at Tariffville, near Hartford, Conn., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire originated in the picking-room, and speedily extended to the other buildings. There were eleven factory buildings destroyed and several dwellings, together with a valuable stock of carpets and machinery. The loss is estimated at about one million and a half of dollars, of which less than half a million is covered be insurance. About 2,000 persons are thus thrown out of employment. Last month the mills manufactured 85,000 yards of carpet, and the company's stock was selling at $300 per share.

The City Council of Washington organized yesterday, and the lower Board appointed JOHN T. JOHNSON, a colored barber, as chief clerk, and another colored man was chosen as messenger. The Board of Aldermen appointed all white men to office.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at Albany last evening, and without transacting any business adjourned until this morning.

LOCAL.

At the house No. 30 East Seventeenth-street, where they were boarding, a man named A. M. KING murdered his supposed wife, MATTIE R. KING, by shooting her through the head, and then committed suicide by also shooting himself, the ball entering the left temple. The instrument used was a small Sharp's repeater, with four barrels, three of which were empty when found. The double crime was not discovered until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when both had evidently been dead for several hours. They were last seen alive at 9:30 o'clock Sunday evening. Pecuniary distress was apparently the motive impelling to the deed, but the inquest, to be held by Coroner WILDEY this morning, will doubtless bring all the facts to light.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that proceedings are being taken against the sureties of Dr. BRADFORD, late Public Administrator, to recover the amount of their bond. A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to furnish a list of all leases of City property given since Jan. 1, 1862.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution instructing a Special Committee to inquire as to the advisability of establishing public baths in the City. A resolution to make arrangements for a regatta on the Fourth of July was laid over. A report of the Committee on Railroads was presented, instructing the Corporatian Counsel to enforce the ordinances forbidding the Hudson River Railroad Company to use steam below Fifty-third-street. It was laid over. The Mayor sent in a veto of the resolution rescinding the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell property of the City unoccupied and yielding no revenue. The Board adjourned to noon to-day.

Seven cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, Recorder HACKETT presiding, and District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL appearing for the people. Two prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, four remanded for sentence, and two acquitted. LOUIS H. DICKERSON, a lawyer, was arrested upon a bench warrant on a charge of conspiracy, and in default of $1,000 was committed by the Recorder.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, to confirm the report of the Commissioners in the Church-street extension. The objectors to the confirmation were very numerous, and a lengthy and spirited argument ensued. The Corporation Counsel and his associate are to be heard on Friday next.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending June 8th, was 381, being 15 less than the number reported for the previous week, and 12 more than for the previous week during the last year.

A public meeting of the New York City Sunday School Society was held last evening at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, the President, W. W. CORNELL, Esq., in the chair. Interesting addresses were made by Rev. WM. MCALISTER and others, to a fair audience.

The Whitsuntide festivities of the Germans yesterday were attended by large crowds of visitors at Jones' Wood and Funk's Union Park. At the former place the New-York Turn Verein held its seventeenth annual Turnfest, and at the latter the German musical and vocal societies were engaged in a musical festival; and it is estimated that some forty or fifty thousand persons participated in the festivities.

Yesterday the trotting match between the two stallions *Commodore Vanderbilt* and *General McClellan*, mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for $2,000, came off on the Fashion Course. Four heats were trotted, *General McClellan* winning the first, second and fourth; the third was a dead heat. Time—2:30¾, 2:31¼, 2:31¼ and 2:30¾.

A daring burglary was discovered yesterday morning at the bonded warehouse of MEYER & SMITH, Nos. 395 and 397 Greenwich-street, whence $11,000 worth of goods were carried off. The thieves must have been in possession of the premises for thirty-six hours.

Yesterday afternoon the promoters of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company held their first meeting of organization, when a Committee on Organization and a Committee on By-laws were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday next at noon, at No. 14 Park-place.

Yesterday Justice SHANDLEY overruled the motion to dismiss the complaint in the Fox-Queen libel case, and sent the papers to the Grand Jury.

A slightly improved demand prevailed yesterday for the leading kinds of produce and merchandise. Flour was firmer, while Corn, Oats, Cotton, Pork and Lard were cheaper. The freight engagements were moderate.

There seems to be a determination among butchers not to pay such exorbitant prices for beef cattle as were quoted last week. Yesterday, at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street, sales were tolerably quick in the morning, but before night trade was dull enough. The most reliable drovers and brokers acknowledged that there was a decline, since last Monday, of ½c.@1c. ℔ lb on the cattle sold. The best extras, 19c. ℔ lb., net weight. The next best, 18c.@18½c. ℔ lb. The most of the cattle were sold for 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. A few droves of thin Texas oxen, and some stags were disposed of at 14c.@15c. ℔ lb., net weight. Trade in sheep is moderate. A new sheep market has been opened on Fortieth-street by ALLERTON & Co. The receipts of really fat sheep are less than the requirements of the trade. Prices range from 5c.@9c. ℔ lb., live weight. At CHAMBERLIN'S, the prices were 6c.@8¼ ℔ lb., live weight; for lambs, 10c.@14½c. ℔ lb. At the New-Jersey Stock-yards, Communipaw, they were sold at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.; culls at $3 25 ℔ head; 1,302 lambs were sold at Communipaw on the 8th for $5@$8 50 ℔ head.

The Next Presidency.

Public sentiment tends strongly to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for next President. Unless something unusual happens to turn this rising tide of opinion, it will become resistless before the party conventions meet. The feeling that he is the man for the crisis is not confined strictly to any party—though, of course, it is strongest in the Union ranks. But the mass of the Democratic Party,—those less wedded to party than to the country,—would not regret the election of a man whose devotion to the public good has always been supreme, and who has rendered services to the Union which the nation can never forget. Nor is there any reason to believe that the people of the Southern States would regard his election as galling to their pride or in any way hostile to their welfare. To him, more than to any other one man, they owe the defeat of their attempt to secede; but we believe the great mass of the Southern people will soon regard that defeat as the most fortunate event of their history.

The vigor and venom with which Gen. GRANT is assailed by Gen. BUTLER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and the men of their school, testify their fear of him as a candidate, and their conviction that they cannot use him, as President. Their attacks upon him will only make him stronger with the great body of those who look to Union, peace and harmonious cooperation of all States and all sections in promoting the national welfare, as the great end and aim of political effort. His devotion to the Union has been proved by the highest of all tests. His conviction that the work of reconstruction should be under the guidance of Union men,—that the open enemies of the Union should not take part in its reorganization,—that the principles vindicated and established by the war should be imbedded imperishably in the constitutional structure of our Government, is known to all who have taken pains to inform themselves of his opinions. And his public action is the result of his convictions, not of his resentments. He consults his judgment, not his passions, for his rule of conduct. Patriotism, not ambition, prompts his policy. It could not be expected, therefore, that the apostles of confiscation and of extermination, should find in him one suited at all to the execution of their plans. He will have their resolute and persistent hostility,—just as Mr. LINCOLN had it, for the same reasons and we trust with the same result.

It is said that the country needs now, above everything else, a *statesman* for President. That is true; but it leaves open the question, what a statesman is. The people of this country have come to some conclusions of their own, as to the essential character of statesmanship. If we may judge by their past action, they are not inclined to accept the current definition of that word. They find their models of statesmanship outside the sacred circle of those who have been set apart, by choice or circumstances, to the work of holding office and managing public affairs. They undoubtedly know what they lose thereby, but they also know what they gain. They lose the advantages of training and experience, of eloquence in writing and in speech,—of familiarity with the arts of politicians and the resources of diplomatists; and these losses are by no means light. But they gain a fresh sense of duty and responsibility, a quick sympathy with popular impulses and wants, a clear perception of the tendencies and necessities of the nation, and deliverance from the net-work of political intrigue which friends, dependents and parasites inevitably weave around the man, however great, who has spent years in the labors and associations of public life. And, so far as we can judge from their action, they regard their gains as outweighing their losses in this respect.

Gen. GRANT is the only one of the men now talked of for the Presidency who is not so mixed up with party projects, so committed to special policies and schemes, so hampered by having "friends to reward and enemies to punish," as to destroy all public faith in his disinterested independence, and in his ability to make the public good the sole guide of his public action. There is no distinct line or scheme of policy to be compassed by the next election. The questions of public policy which followed the close of the war have been settled, and they are not likely to be disturbed. Slavery is blotted out forever. The negroes of the Southern States have been clothed with civil and political rights, and have become essential elements of Southern civil and political society. Governments will be organized in those States on the basis of the law of Congress,—and those States will have resumed their practical relations in the Union and their relative power in its government, before the Presidential election comes round. The next Administration will find the business of Reconstruction accomplished, so far as laws and enactments can do it. What will be needed then will be the restoration,—or rather the inspiration,—of mutual faith and good feeling, of common sentiments, motives and principles of action between the different sections of the Union. The North will need a man in whose devotion to the principles that have been established by the war,—to the Union, to equality of rights and to the good of all classes and conditions alike, they can have a firm and abiding faith. And the South will want a man in whose justice and magnanimity they can find security against relentless persecution, and the protracted infliction of ruinous punishment for past offences. It is to the general temper and tone of the man,—to the predominant spirit and habit of his public conduct,—rather than to any specific doctrine or policy which he may hold, that the people of the whole country will look in the coming canvass. And we know as yet of no man so likely to meet the popular demand in this respect as Gen. GRANT.

It is said that he does not want the nomination. That very fact will increase tenfold the chance of his getting it. There is nothing of which the people of this country have shown themselves more jealous and distrustful than of open aspirations for the Presidency. The fact that any man *wants* to be President, and manifestly allows that want to guide his public action, is with the people a powerful reason against his having it. If CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER had shown less eagerness for the office,—if they had not impressed upon the public mind the conviction that its attainment was the great aim and object of their lives,—they would have surmounted the most formidable of the obstacles which they encountered. The belief that Gen. TAYLOR did not desire the Presidency went very far with the people to satisfy them that he was a man who might be trusted in it. The Presidency is scarcely an office which can be considered a fair object of political ambition. Its responsibilities are too great to be devolved upon men whose motives in seeking it are fairly open to suspicion. No man who seeks it for selfish purposes, even for the sake of gratifying a personal ambition, natural and laudable enough in itself, can satisfy the public distrust of his fitness for it. It is too high an office to be "either sought or declined," and if the people believe that in accepting it Gen. GRANT would waive rather than gratify his personal inclinations, and would yield solely to a sense of duty and a desire to serve his country, that conviction will give him a stronger hold on their confidence and favor than years of intriguing for it could possibly do. That he will accept it when satisfied that the people desire him to do so, we have not the slightest doubt; that he will seek it, or that the prospect of having it tendered to him will influence his judgment or action in the least, we do not believe.

We look forward to the nomination of Gen. GRANT by the National Convention of the Union Party. That the most strenuous efforts will be made to defeat it is sufficiently evident from movements already public. The entire machinery of the Republican Party in the Southern States is in the hands of his opponents, and the representatives of that party in the Convention, elected, as of course they will be, wholly by negro votes, will probably be cast against him. But the great body of the Union Party in the North and West will, unless we are greatly mistaken, become so satisfied that the existence of the party, as well as the welfare of the country, depend upon his becoming its candidate, that we have very little doubt of that result.

Wages and the Cost of Living.

Without a reference to the marketing prices in England and generally throughout the United Kingdom, it would be difficult to understand how even skilled mechanics manage to make both ends meet in procuring the means of subsistence.

The better class of mechanical engineers, workers in foundries and their class in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, earn, in good times, as much as from thirty-eight to forty shillings sterling, a week—perhaps a little over $9. But smiths, moulders, engine-men and firemen, barely average thirty shillings, or about $7 50. Masons and stonecutters come in at a figure about half way between the classes of mechanics named—say, about $8 per week. House carpenters barely average $7. Here, we should be safe in saying, the average wages of almost every class of skilled workmen is one hundred and twenty per cent. higher.

The difference in the value of unskilled labor in the rural districts is barely as great. For the ordinary class of English agricultural laborers—such as plowmen hired for no shorter a term than half a year—the twelve months' wages, in addition to board, averages about £17 sterling, or $85. Here the farmer (in the interior) who hires by the year, or half year, could probably be served, if not as well, for $150 and board. But as to this class, a comparison does not exactly hold good, the rule here being to hire for short or indefinite terms, while in the United Kingdom, especially in the North of England, and throughout Scotland and in the Province of Ulster, long terms of service are generally preferred by the employer, as farm work there goes on more regularly throughout the year than in any State north of the Ohio and the Potomac.

The English common laborer of the class that usually run their chances in the towns is the worst off. He may sometimes, under favoring circumstances, make as much as fourteen shillings a week; but the average is under ten shillings, or $2 50 in gold. Out of this he has of course to board himself, and generally a growing family besides. Here, the street scavengers have not unfrequently turned up their noses at $2 *a day*; and that sort of notion of recompense runs through all the gradations of unskilled workmen among us that we can think of, not excepting the colored population.

Were the cost of living as great, or the habits of expenditure among these classes at all comparable in the two countries, it would be impossible to see how the problem of mere subsistence in the older country could be worked out at all. The British workman, however, has his compensation—if it is not a full compensation. Say that he is a skilled mechanic of good habits, and ambitious to have his family brought up in a good neighborhood. He gets a house (or floor) with three rooms, kitchen and back-house, for as moderate a sum as £15 sterling a year—or about, say, $6 50 a month. If he earn $9 a week, only *one-sixth* of his wages need go to house-rent for really good accommodation. Here, on the other hand, his rental could barely be kept down to $250; which would at least run away with one full quarter of the best American mechanic's wages—supposing him to work every day in the year. Then as to the great staple of life;—the *four-pound* loaf, good weight—still sells in most parts of England for from six pence to seven pence sterling. Here, rich and poor alike have to pay ten cents for a loaf which measures and weighs little more than an old-fashioned breakfast roll. It certainly fails, ordinarily, to reach one pound and three-quarters, so that the difference in that great item alone may be reckoned at seventy-five per cent. in favor of the foreigner. Take potatoes. These can be bought in the British markets, to-day, at five dollars for a quarter of a ton, or one dollar for one hundred pounds. The difference in the price of meats is not so great since the cattle-plague made its appearance in Great Britain, but good mutton can still be had there by the carcase at sixpence a pound. The comparison (or contrast, as the case might be,) could be carried much further—if we took clothing into account. We have, however, said enough to show how the British workman may eke out a living on the wages he gets, if there is only work to be had. His lot is harder than the artisan's or laborer's here, because he is more apt to be *crowded out*, and if his own peculiar craft fails him he can turn to nothing else—as every one willing to work may do with us.

City Government—The Constitutional Convention.

The problem of city government is ignored by Mr. DUDLEY FIELD in his suggestions respecting the revision of the State Constitution. Dr. LIEBER presents a method of solving it, but not in a manner that commends itself by completeness. His postulate is, that "a city government is chiefly a police government, and has to watch over the safety of the inhabitants, over their health, and over public morality. These, with common education and public charity, are the legitimate ends which ought to be before the eyes of city officers." And he proposes, by a provision of the Constitution, to establish for cities above a certain size an experimental Government, of which these are to be the features: (1) Two Chambers, one representing the taxpayers exclusively; (2) a Comptroller, appointed by the Legislature or Governor, with the consent of the Senate, "for five years at least;" (3) "a strict inhibition of all expenditure, except such as may be required for direct ends of public necessity."

The limitation of suffrage in municipal concerns is probably the best starting point in the direction of efficient reform. The evils which afflict the local administration in this City are mainly the products of universal suffrage. The mob are in the ascendant. Intelligence, wealth and character have no potency in the Common Council. Left to itself, with its present constituency, the City would be under the control of the poorest, most improvident, most abandoned of its citizens; its property at their mercy; its income material for their wasteful mismanagement. In State and national affairs these influences are held in check by the superior thrift and principle of the whole people. Universal suffrage in these cases is as safe as it is just. As applied to large cities, however, it is the opposite of both. There is neither safety nor justice in a system which intrusts the sanitary, educational, moral and financial matters of a metropolitan community to classes who do the bidding of knaves and demagogues. Nor is there any hardship in establishing a restrictive qualification for City voters. Taxation and representation go together in the political world, and why should not taxation be the measure of representation in the narrower sphere of a municipality?

Indirectly, of course, all citizens are taxpayers. The owner of a tenement-house makes the taxation imposed upon his property an element in determining the rent to be paid by his tenants, and in this way the poorest may be said to be payers of taxes. This, however, is a refinement that is not entitled to practical consideration in judging who are and who are not taxpayers in the eye of the law-maker. For civic purposes, they who may be considered taxpayers are they who are such of record. And by investing them, exclusively, with electoral power, a strong guarantee is obtained against the election of irresponsible administrators and the corruption and extravagance now in vogue. At any rate, they who own the property and contribute the income of the City would retain in their own hands the power of management in matters affecting both.

We are not wedded to this particular qualification, though much may be said in its favor. We merely insist that some qualification is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, as a means of securing economy and efficiency in the government of a large city. If a standard can be found less invidious, less at variance with the commonly received notions of republicanism, we shall be glad to have it produced and adopted. Only let some method be provided for purifying the municipal constituency and insuring honest and judicious control over municipal affairs.

But if this be done by a provision of the State Constitution, what occasion will exist for conferring an appointing power upon the Governor in respect of the Comptroller or any other officer of the City? The interference of the State Legislature and Executive has been rendered necessary by the shameless profligacy of a system which has grown out of universal suffrage. *That* furnishes the justification of the interferences with local Government which have already taken place, and it will unquestionably constitute a valid argument for further interference if the City continue subject to the dominion of demagogues. But, with universal suffrage ended, the only possible pretext for appointments by the Governor of the State will cease also. For a good constituency may be safely intrusted with the choice of all its officers, save those whom it may choose to consider appointees of its own elected Chief Magistrate. Indeed, as we understand it, this is one of the principal ends of the suffrage reform. And if by any means the right exercise of the suffrage be secured, all else should be left to the electors themselves. Dr. LIEBER's proposal—to restrict the suffrage to taxpayers and then to allow the Governor to nominate the custodian and disburser of the taxpayers' money—appears needlessly conservative. The people should at least be free to dispose of their own money.

The anomalous character of the present system would be indefensible but for the outrages and abuses which provoked appeals to Albany. Republican principle is violated when local machinery is arrested, and the State asserts authority over questions of strictly local concern. Nothing could warrant it but necessity—the necessity of State legislation as the sole available agency for circumventing local wrong-doing. All that has been done, then, should be considered expedients, devised from time to time to meet obvious exigencies, and to be maintained until all that is good in the present incongruous state of things may be welded into one harmonious whole, and no longer. The Legislature has provided for emergencies, not always in the best possible manner, but with a general average of results for which the better portion of our population are grateful. It is the duty of the Convention to lift the whole subject above the level of expedients—to deal with it not fragmentarily or abitrarily, but on broad, intelligible principles, with reference to the interests affected, the rights involved, and the difficulties which beset all attempts to regulate the concerns of a metropolitan community, according to any other standard than its own desires. The Legislature has met urgent wants. To the Convention we look for a system based on principle, and framed in the light of a vexatious and costly experience.

MINOR TOPICS.

VICTOR HUGO must be a man of very strong faith. He must also be gifted with very keen prophetic vision; for no one else can discern what he professes to see in the near future, and no one believes in his prophecies. In his really eloquent and impressive introduction to the new *Paris Guide*, he draws a glowing picture of what he rightly calls an "extraordinary nation" which is to arise in the next century. With this nation the Millennium will not only commence, but attain to perfect growth. It will abhor war, and will find it impossible to see the difference between "the purple of the General and the red of the butcher." It will regard the slaughter of a Waterloo or a Sadowa with as much detestation as we now read of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Instead of devastating wars, we shall then have grand congresses, a federal council of mankind, in which will be settled the disputes that would now occasion an appeal to arms. Justice will everywhere prevail, and peace and innocence will descend, white-robed, from Heaven, to preside over the destinies of the human race. The name of this extraordinary nation will be Europe, and its capital will be Paris! It is a pity not to put faith in the beautiful vision which the illustrious exile beholds, like a modern St. John, from his Patmos in the English Channel; but really,—the fact will excuse the phrase,—we can't see it. To ask us to believe that the Millenium is coming within the next fifty years, and by way of Paris, too, is rather severely taxing our faith in mankind and in VICTOR HUGO. There is something exquisitely ludicrous in the notion of making Paris the new Jerusalem. It would have occurred to a Frenchman only, and the courage and egotism of VICTOR HUGO were required to put it in print.

The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives an interesting account of a Japanese newspaper which was established at Jeddo at the beginning of the present year. It bears the ambitious title of *Ban Kok Shin Bun Ski*, (which must be a stunner for the Jeddo newsboys,) meaning in English *The Universal Newspaper*, is printed on yellowish paper, and contains fourteen quarto pages. The prospectus states that the object of the paper, which will be published two or three times a month, is to furnish the Japanese with the most important foreign intelligence, leaving domestic news to be circulated in the ordinary way of gossip. The first number contains a dialogue between two Japanese gentlemen who meet in Hyde Park, and who discuss the relative advantages of the overland and the Panama and San Francisco routes to London. Then follows an elaborate article on the Atlantic telegraph. The news department is rather meagre, but the two articles mentioned are said to convey a great deal of useful information.

The London *Times* very justly observes that no country could find it more embarrassing to execute a man for rebellion than England. She is deeply committed to the right of rebellion. Her foreign policy recognizes changes of dynasty, colonial independence and sanguinary revolution as soon as the nations in which they occur are in a condition to exchange political courtesies. How little can she deny the right of rebellion to a people from whom, over all the tumults, the trials and controversies of the hour, there rises the cry of extreme wretchedness and of the madness which wretchedness ever engenders. How could she make martyrs for a cause in which she has so much to excuse and to explain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the Champs de Mars was appropriately chosen for an exhibition destined to bristle with cannon and other warlike appliances, and the *Saturday Review* declares that the most valuable lesson to be learned from great exhibitions is that, let people prate as they will of the art of peace, the art of war is, after all, *the* progressive art and that year by year cannon grow bigger, shells more murderous, and small arms more effective. The great caricaturist of Paris expresses the same idea in representing a man being dragged out of the muzzle of an exhibition gun, into which he had crawled to steal the charge, which he had heard was worth £40. The truth is, visions of an era of peace are likely to remain only visions for a long time to come. To become realities requires an essential change in human nature, and that does not seem to be at hand just yet.

It is during this week, if we mistake not, that the International Monetary Convention assembles at Paris. It is an important Convention, not only from the subjects it has to discuss, but from the fact that of the sixteen Governments invited by NAPOLEON to participate, the greater part will be represented, the distinguished M. ROUHER presiding. The main question will doubtless be the invention of a universal monetary system in the interest of the whole world. Not only is the diversity of reckoning money in civilized nations an unmixed evil, but in many countries the method in vogue is utterly absurd. Take, for example, Hungary, with its mark banco and its current mark—that is to say, with a money system in use by bankers and commercial houses for their accounts, which is entirely fictitious, since another currency is in common use. Take Great Britain, where there is no reason why the pound should be divided into twentieths, and these twentieths into twelfths, and the twelfths into fourths. Of the two general systems in use, the decimal currency is at least scientific, while the other is unscientific, arbitrary, and in every way bad for commercial purposes. Of the latter we need not speak; but even the decimal currencies are at fault in many countries, because the unit is too large or too small. For example, the error in the Portuguese system, (and, accordingly, in that of the Brazils,) where the decimal system, we believe, prevails, is in making the unit ridiculously small. For ordinary transactions, clerks figure up sums of tens and hundreds of thousands. The large houses are always dealing on their books in millions, and if you buy a breakfast or a jacket, you pay in hundreds or thousands. Even the franc is too small to be subdivided into centimes or hundredths; but this is employed in Switzerland and Belgium as well as in France. So far as the United States are concerned, we have a happy mean already, and need no change. But the truth is, the unification of the monetary system for all nations are greatly to be desired. And, when it is once decided upon, the best plan can easily be adopted. The economy and convenience of such a change in commerce can be understood from reflecting how much time (which is money) is now wasted in reckonings of exchange. It will do away with that perpetual interchange of values which forms so prominent a part of the daily duty of hundreds of thousands of entry-clerks and book-keepers throughout the world. This is a supplementary step to that change of weights and measures to the decimal system which is progressing the world over, and which the last Congress established for our country, to go into operation after a fixed future date.

If the farmers keep behind the times they will be likely to make heavy losses on their wheat. Prices go so regularly by waves that, almost without noting the probable causes of change, one may speculate with safety (at least mentally) on the alternate fluctuations. But in this case the facts speak for themselves. The prospect of a peaceful year in Europe will check any anticipated rise there, and make needless the importations from here. The early season of California has enabled her to send already large quantities to this coast in supply of the anticipated demand; and the present high prices even tempt considerable shipments from Europe. But, although the rigorous Spring has much retarded the corn crop, particularly through the South, the prospect for wheat is more promising all over the country than it has been for several years. In a few weeks the Middle and Western States will begin to pour in their small grains, and, with the great quantities sure to come from Georgia and other Southern States, the price must fall. Therefore, those first in the market will catch the best sales; those who hold will miss their figure.

"Mr. MARETZEK will gradually learn," cries the Chicago *Tribune*, in a fine phrenzy rolling, "that it is not safe to bet against Chicago;" that "New-York has ceased to be the purveyor of opera for Chicago," because Chicago "establishes her own standard of opera," and "what may do for New-York, will not always do for Chicago." More than that "Chicago can dress a house, fill a house, and pay for a house, better than New-York can, because Chicago has more taste, and more money for opera, than New-York has." All this outburst of local sentiment, merely because half a dozen good singers, who have pleased us tasteless and moneyless New-Yorkers for some years past, are now making a Summer tour through Chicago and the other Western towns! When the same paper declares that "eight hours in Chicago are worth twenty-four in New-York," (not to speak of a cycle of Cathay,) we must remonstrate that the Chicago people are growing too modest,—their bashfulness will ruin their chances of success. If they did not have so much "money for opera," we should suggest that they might economize their orchestra-bills, by hiring their journalists to blow their trumpets.

The fatal deficiency of Russian America, according to some sapient journalists, is its inability to bring forth corn, cotton, coffee, cocoanuts and all other products of torrid and tropic climes. These gentlemen will not concede the wisdom of our national purchase because the agricultural promise of Russian America is so small! The best way to expose the weakness of their far-seeing argument is to cite in statistical comparison some country of equivalent situation, temperature and products which we already know all about. Such a one, in brief, is Newfoundland—a country precisely synthermal with the lower part of Russian America, that is to say, possessing the same degree of heat, taking the average temperature of the year. The habitual moisture of the atmosphere, the constant fogs on the coasts of the two countries and the fisheries and timber which give both coasts their main intrinsic value, complete the justice of the parallel. Now, taking the last thirty years together, the exports of Newfoundland have averaged annually from four to five millions of dollars in value; and yet its agricultural produce is limited to a trifling quantity of potatoes, hay and oats, and the island is greatly dependent for supplies of esculants on what is brought to it in ships from abroad. Yet, spite of this lack of agricultural produce, its shipping has averaged during the period alluded to about a thousand vessels, amounting to about one hundred thousand tons. As for our own people, the United States alone have had an average of from fifteen to twenty millions invested in the Newfoundland fisheries for a score of years past. The comparison we have suggested can easily be pursued in many points, and it will be seen how absurd is the outcry against the lack of agriculture in Russian America. At worst, we should only have to carry cereals thither in ships, which is precisely what is done for Newfoundland. But the fisheries alone of Russian America—including its many varieties from whale-fisheries to cod-fisheries—are now more promising and will be one day more valuable than those of Newfoundland.

The frequency with which we hear just now of remarkable escapes from injury on the part of persons who fall or jump from railroad trains which are running at high speed, sets all our preconceived notions of the danger of such a procedure at defiance. We have had two instances within a fortnight of conductors being thrust from their trains by ireful passengers, when the cars were rushing along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, who were able to get up and limp off in the direction of their trains with no more serious result from the experience in either case than a vigorous shaking-up. The last escapade of this kind is reported to have taken place on Saturday night, on the Hudson River Road. A demented passenger, who suspected his companions to be murderers and robbers, plunged out into the darkness from an express train, which was running at high speed, and, after he had rolled an incredible distance, he came to a stop astride of a fence—not only surviving this little feat, but coming off unscathed. Venturesome individuals who are inclined to show their agility in the manner we have described, would do well not to hazard their lives by rivaling these cases. Experience shows that escapes under such circumstances are exceptional.

A very curious but not unprecedented spectacle may be witnessed any of these nights in Howard-street. In front of the door of a house, which we believe has been reported "disorderly," two large policemen have been stationed every night for we know not precisely how long—certainly for many weeks, if not for months. Each of them holds prominently in his hand a dark lantern, and, upon any person attempting to enter the house, the policemen raise their lanterns to his face, take a sharp look at him, and—wait for the next visitor. Their task is a rather weary one, though the inmates occasionally enliven it by playing a tune on the piano. We fancy that visitors are rather limited in number—for few would care to pass the ordeal of the policemen, armed with locust and lantern. The object, of course, is to break up the place of resort by preventing people from visiting it; but the proprietor of the establishment seems to hold out with a pertinacity equal to that of the Police. We certainly think that if the house is disorderly, some other and more economial means of breaking it up, might be devised than this.

Broadway is very brilliant and attractive these bright and genial days. Promenaders are out in immense numbers, and the display in the forenoon and early afternoon is altogether gorgeous. The retail business of the street, especially in the endless list of ladies' goods and wares, is quite brisk; for tens of thousands are making their purchases preliminary to their Summer adventures in the country or by the seaside. We can't make such a display of Emperors and Empresses, Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses, Marshals and soldiers, barbarians and Turks, as they are doing in Paris about these times. But, on the whole, we get along very gaily.

The national and international spectacular displays in Europe this Summer are of the most gorgeous kind. In Rome, the capital of Catholic Christendom, the Pope has prepared a display which will surpass anything in the recent history of the Papacy. The anniversary of the martyrdom of Peter and Paul is to be celebrated with all the pomp and splendor of which Rome is capable. The dignitaries of the Catholic Church from all quarters and countries of the world are now assembling round the Holy Father, bearing with them golden gifts and costly presents which are to be laid at his feet; and, judging by the numbers who have gone from this country, we may form some idea of the array which will appear on the present occasion. Saints are to be canonized, and a variety of other things are to be done, too numerous to mention. When the day arrives and the ceremonies begin, there will be a sacred and scenic display such as can be gotten up nowhere but in Rome. We have already had an account of the gorgeous spectacular display which took place in Hungary last Saturday, when the Emperor and Empress of Austria were crowned King and Queen of Hungary, amid mediæval pomp and pageantries such as the Cable assures us has not been witnessed for centuries. Then what a spectacular week last week was in Paris, with the Russian Czar and his royal *confreres* exhibiting their glories before the giddy multitudes of the gay capital of France. Altogether the present scenes form a wonderful contrast to those which were threatened a few weeks ago, when the clouds of war lowered over all Europe.

In reading of the squabbles that have lately been going on in New-Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities about negroes riding in the street cars, we may recall the fact that it is but a short time since we had the same sort of squabbles about the same subject in this City. Until within a very few years, black folks were not allowed the privilege of riding in any of our City railroad cars, and the difficulty about the matter was only finally settled through means of a legal decision in their favor. Such an innovation was for a while bitterly opposed by large numbers of white people, and some even threatened that they would not ride in cars polluted by the presence of the African. Now, however, blacks as well as whites may travel on all the City railroad lines, and it is a matter of daily observation that large numbers of the former avail themselves of the privilege without giving any offence to their Caucasian fellow-travelers. In this respect we have been very thoroughly "reconstructed."

We have heard some very strange stories recently about the revival and spread of "Obi" worship, or the horrid rites of African Fetichism, among the negroes in some parts of the South, and especially in Louisiana and Alabama, and the regions bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. We should like to get from the Southern Press or Southern missionaries some facts on this interesting subject, though facts are doubtless hard to get, because of the secresy with which the blacks carry on the "Obi" rites. During the prevalence of Slavery, the impossibility of the negroes getting away from the plantations, or from the towns at night, made these rites extremely rare, and almost terminated them among all the Africans in America. But now the negroes have no check upon their gathering in their secret haunts during the night, and as a consequence the "Obi" men are beginning to renew their practices. It is well-known that this heathenish "Obi" worship has now a profound hold upon the negro race in Hayti, and in that quarter it is mixed up in the most shocking manner with the Christian forms of worship that used to prevail upon the island. The Cross and the Mumbo Jumbo are worshipped together, and the sacred Biblical names are joined with those of cannibal gods. What we have heard of Obiism in the South is somewhat of the same nature. We have no doubt that some of the Methodist and Baptist missionaries among the Southern blacks could give information as to the revival of this barbaric worship. The Southern papers, too, might perhaps be able to throw light on the subject.

We have heard that within a few days past, a prominent and popular restaurant has been engaged in marking down its prices,—not merely the price of Summer vegetables, but of nearly all the edibles on the bill of fare. This is a rather startling and very revolutionary movement, and is calculated to produce a pleasurable commotion in the souls, stomachs, and pockets of many thousands of our citizens. We hope the movement will extend. There is certainly call for it, and reason for it.

The Yachts Vesta and Henrietta—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A slight error occurs in your article in the TIMES of Sunday in regard to the return of the yachts *Henrietta* and *Vesta* from Cowes, England.

You make the statement that the *Henrietta* beat the *Vesta's* time in the run across by 17 hours. On the contrary, the *Vesta's* time was the quickest by eight hours and 15 minutes. The *Vesta* left the Needles at 5:15 P. M. on the 26th of April, and arrived at Sandy Hook May 28, at 7:30 P. M.

The *Henrietta* left the Needles at 4 P. M. May 6, and arrived at Sandy Hook on the 8th of June, at 3 A. M.

Very truly yours, YACHTSMAN.

The report of the *Henrietta's* return voyage was sent to us for publication from the *Herald*. We published it precisely as we received it. We observe, however, that the *Herald* omitted in its own columns the erroneous statement referred to, which it sent to us, and which we published on its authority.—ED. TIMES.

Affairs in St. Louis—Suicide of a Banker.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 10.

Mr. B. M. RUNYAN, formerly a prominent banker of this city, hung himself in his own house last night while his family was at church.

The reported death of SAMUEL B. WIGGINS, another old citizen, and the founder of Wiggins' Ferry, is untrue. Mr. WIGGINS has been ill some time, but is better to-night.

The Philadelphia excursionists did not go to Iron Mountain to-day as anticipated, but started this afternoon for Chicago, where they will remain one day, and then proceed East.

A pacing match between *Magoozler* and *Ace of Spades*, for $1,000 a side, took place at the St. Louis Trotting Park Saturday, and was won by *Magoozler*. The quickest time was 2:24½.

The murderer of the farmer Ross and his son has been arrested.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL.—The weekly journal which caters so successfully to the tastes of the Scottish-American population presents a new and attractive feature in the publication of GEORGE MCDONALD's last story—"Alec Forbes, of Howglen." The story is one of Mr. MCDONALD's best, and has a heathery flavor about it which must be peculiarly agreeable to the readers of the journal.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention of the Republicans of North Carolina, to be held on the 4th and not the 1st of September, as heretofore published, will be the first delegate political assemblage held in that State since the war, and was called for the purpose of quieting differences between different sections and factions of the party. Ex-Gov. HOLDEN called a Convention on the 27th of March last, of which he was the leader, but many of the Union men in the State objected to the manner in which it was organized, as the members were not authorized by any constituency to act, but merely assembled at his request. He, with several other members of the Committee, cannot take the test oath, and members of the party who can, insist that he and all men of his class shall take a back seat for a time at least. A Radical paper, in opposition to the Holden clique, will soon be established in Raleigh.

NEW-ORLEANS SUB-TREASURY.

Among the assets turned over by Mr. T. P. MAY to make good the defalcation in the Sub-Treasury at New-Orleans, is the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railroad, seven miles in length, which is now operated by horse or mule-power. Mr. MAY had a lease of it for thirty years, at $20,000 per year, with an increase of $500 each year. Certain friends of Gen. BEAUREGARD now desire to purchase it and offer $240,000, which the Government declines and will offer it at public auction soon to the highest bidder. The new Assistant Treasurer has not yet perfected his bonds, and Mr. KNOX, the Treasury Agent, is still in charge.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $876,785 98, and for the first ten days in June are $7,487,760 38, indicating that the estimate of $25,000,000 for June will be fully reached, as the income tax is now daily swelling the receipts.

LARGE SUM IN THE TREASURY.

On Saturday last the United States Treasury held the largest amount of money ever held at any one time since the organization of the Government, to wit: $180,000,000, of which $102,000,000 were gold and $78,000,000 currency. This amount was reduced $10,000,000 to-day by the maturing of the June compounds and interest, and on the 15th inst. will be reduced $9,000,000 more by the interest on the June seven-thirties.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

To-day being the first business day since the President's return, he was greeted by a very large number of visitors. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War made calls, and in the afternoon he gave audience to all those who were in waiting. On the 21st inst. the President will leave for Boston, to be present at the dedication of the Masonic temple in that city. He will be accompanied by Washington Commandery No. 1 and Columbia No. 2 of the Knights Templars.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The joint Committee on Ordnance has made a demand on the War and Navy Departments for copies of records pertaining to the Ordnance Bureaus, which cannot possibly be complied with, if all the clerical force at the command of the Departments should be employed in copying, before the 1st of December next. It is the intention of the Committee to do what has never been done before since the organization of the Bureau, viz.: investigate their mode of administration thoroughly. Some startling developments are promised by parties who are pushing the matter, but there is no probability that anything of interest will transpire before the next session of Congress.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 10.

GEN. GRANT AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. GRANT has accepted the invitation of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery to meet them at Gettysburgh on Thursday, the 20th inst., and visit the cemetery and battle field. He will leave Washington at the above-named day, arriving at Gettysburgh at noon.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

Holders of August Seven-Thirties, sending them to the Treasury for conversion, should understand that interest on them is paid to the 1st of July, holders receiving in exchange therefor Five-Twenty bonds bearing interest from the 1st of July.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY COUNCILS OF WASHINGTON.

The City Councils organized to-day. The Lower Board appointed by resolution JOHN T. JOHNSON, colored, who has been acting as a member of the tonsorial profession at the Capitol, as their reading clerk, and also appointed a colored messenger.

The Board of Aldermen elected white men altogether for their offices—the majority being anti-Republicans.

MARINE LIGHTS ESTABLISHED.

The Lighthouse Board gives notice that on and after the evening of June 20 next, the light situated near the entrance of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., will be reëxhibited from sunset to sunrise. The light will be a fourth-order fixed light, varied by flashes, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 12½ nautical miles.

Notice is also given that a fixed light will be exhibited from the lighthouse on Sow Island, inside of Aransas Pass, Texas, on and after the 14th inst. This light is erected sixty-four feet above the sea level, and in clear weather should be visible 12 miles.

BUSINESS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Returns received at the General Land Office from East Saginaw, Michigan, show that 6,828 acres have been disposed of during May last at that office, of which 3,273 acres were sold for cash, and the remainder taken for actual settlement under the Homestead Act.

The office at Dakota City, Nebraska, report 5,815 acres taken by Homestead settlers; and the Winnebago City, Minnesota, office report 3,703 acres taken for homesteads during the same month. All accounts of Receivers of Public Moneys, Disbursing Agents, Surveyors, General and Deputy Surveyors which have been returned to the General Land Office have been adjusted to March 31, 1867.

SURRATT'S DOUBLE.

Capt. RYAN, who was arrested at Memphis soon after the Confederate surrender, and brought to Washington in chains on suspicion of being JOHN H. SURRATT, and who was for a long time imprisoned, was in the criminal court to-day in order to ascertain for himself whether he resembled the accused. RYAN is about visiting the Canadas in behalf of the Southern Hospital Association for the Relief of Maimed and Destitute Confederates.

NEW EVENING PAPER.

The *Evening Express* a politically independent newspaper made its first appearance to-day under favorable auspices.

RINDERPEST AT LIVERPOOL.

The Secretary of State has received dispatches from the United States Consul at Liverpool, informing him that the cattle disease has broken out again in that section with renewed violence, and in accordance therewith the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collectors of Customs at the chief ports to enforce stringently the law prohibiting the importation of cattle from Europe.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Prof. Edgar Seager has been detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders; Acting First Assistant Engineer E. P. Bartlett, detached from the *Chocuwa* and ordered on waiting orders; carpenter W. H. Edgar, been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to Key West for temporary duty under the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Carpenter John Southwick, been ordered to the Naval Academy.

Movements of Admiral Palmer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 10.

The United States steamship *De Soto*, Commodore BOGGS, with Admiral PALMER on board, has left for Pensacola. The Admiral's flag was transferred to her from the United States steamship *Susquehanna*, which has sailed for Philadelphia.

Appointment of Colored Men to Office in Mobile.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, June 10.

Several of the old members of the City Government of Mobile having refused to accept their reappointment from Gen. Pope, Gen. SWAYNE has issued an order directing the vacancies to be filled "from that large class of citizens who have heretofore been denied the right of suffrage and a participation in municipal affairs, and whose patriotism will prevent them from following this disloyal example."

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senatorial Excursion—Hunting Antelope with a Locomotive—The Trip from Omaha to the Terminus of the Road—Incidents, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PARALLEL, VALLEY OF THE PLATTE, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

Shooting at antelope from a car window while traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour! That's the entertainment to which the Senatorial excursionists were invited, and which they have been enjoying yesterday and to-day. "Tell it to the marines," ninety-nine out of every hundred readers of the TIMES may exclaim, but it is a fact nevertheless. I have myself enjoyed the novel sensation of hearing the sharp crack of the rifle, of seeing the antelope start as the bullet tore up the sod and made the dust fly near him; and what is more to the purpose, I have pulled the trigger of a "Henry" repeater, which sent a ball to startle an antelope as it was quietly feeding about half a mile from the railway track. The incident is one which it will pay to remember, and I expect to tell my grand-children of it when these Nebraska prairies are dotted all over with villages and towns, and when the antelope have followed the buffalo to the North, where they may hope to find more quiet grazing grounds. For how long a time travelers shall enjoy such luxurious sporting as this I will not undertake to predict; I have certainly had a touch of it to-day, and that's enough for all practical purposes. On Saturday night, as I told you in a brief postcript to my last letter, Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Omaha. He seemed to regard himself in the light of a host rather than in that of a guest, and taking hold of matters in his energetic, practical way, at once gave through Quartermaster-General MYERS all the directions necessary to enable the company to do all that they wished to do at the western extremity of the Pacific road. He assured the ladies that they should go to Denver in spite of the Indians if they desired to do so, but it was finally concluded by general consent to abandon that part of the project in view of the unsettled condition of affairs beyond the present terminus of the railroad. There were some in the company who indulged in a half-acknowledged hope that "military necessity" might be urged as a plea for leaving Omaha on Sunday, but Gen. SHERMAN did not regard such a course as expedient, and the excursionists therefore spent the day in the city, some of them witnessing the laying of the corner-stone of a Catholic cathedral, in the construction of which $40,000 is to be expended; others attending interesting services in the Lutheran Church, held to bid farewell to several clergymen of the denomination named, who were about taking their departure for Utah, where they doubtless hope to lessen the number of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S followers.

Early on Monday morning the party again took the cars, having received several additions to their number, the most important of which was Gen. SHERMAN. With the General was Col. W. E. MERRILL, Engineer upon his staff; Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM MYERS, Quartermaster-General of the Department of the Platte; Major JOHN R. EDIE, in charge of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. W. H. BISBY, of Gen. AUGUR'S staff. The Union Pacific Railroad men were represented by Mr. REED, who is in charge of the construction department; Gen. CASEMENT, one of the firm of contractors which has performed a large share of the work thus far completed; Major L. S. BENT, whose duty it was to look after the comfort of the ladies and gentlemen generally, and see that their physical wants were supplied, and Mr. DILLON, of the *Credit Mobilier*. The train itself consisted of a provision-car, one of the Pullman sleeping-cars, and the car built at Alexandria, Va., in 1865, for the special use of President LINCOLN, but which was, I believe, only called into his service for the mournful purpose of transporting his remains to their last resting-place at Springfield. All the passenger cars, in elegance of finish, carried out the assertion so often made, but which those who have not satisfied themselves of the fact by actual observation find it so hard to believe—that the further West the traveler goes by rail the more comfort and elegance he meets. It was difficult to realize that we were about traveling through the great Platte Valley, and beyond the limits of civilization into the very districts where the savage to-day contests the advance of the white settler with the scalping-knife and tomahawk—it was, I say, difficult to realize not only that we were to pass through those regions upon a railway, but that we were to go in coaches which were, in fact, drawing-rooms upon wheels.

The Union Pacific Road, as it leaves Omaha, surmounts the bluff back of the city upon a grade which rises about sixty feet to the mile. Then running across Papillon Creek or Elkhorn River, it strikes into the Platte Valley at Fremont, about 40 miles from Omaha. The general route and its topographical features have been so often described that I may be spared the detailed account of it, which might otherwise be acceptable to the readers of the TIMES. But, after all, this great Pacific Road is working such marvelous changes in the general aspect of the extensive and fertile region through which it passes that the description which may have been given last year does not by any means answer for this. Towns are constantly springing up along the line of the road, and ranches are rapidly growing into villages. One hundred miles from Omaha is Columbus, quite a flourishing town, and remarkable geographically for the fact that it is just half-way across the continent. Looking forward to the time when its central position may make it the capital of the nation, an organization of New-York capitalists, the *Credit Foncier* of which GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is President, has purchased here, and now hold for speculative purposes, five or six thousand lots of land, or 688 acres. The Loup Fork Bridge, which is just at Columbus, is an important structure, only second in size to that across the North Platte, which is 2,500 feet long, and all the way to the town of North Platte, which is at present the terminus of passenger travel over the Union Pacific, and which is a trifle less than 300 miles from Omaha, the road runs through continuous prairies extending from three to six or eight miles on each side of the track. Twenty-six miles west of Grand Island Station, where the Mormons found their last lodgment before moving to Salt Lake, and 140 miles from Omaha, we passed the last farm on the line of the road before reaching the Rocky Mountains. It is owned by Mr. BOYD, who is one of the contractors upon the Union Pacific, and from that point west the vast prairies are unbroken by the plow, save to a limited extent in the immediate vicinity of the ranches, which have served so long as stations for the freight and emigrant trains bound across the plains. For half the distance to North Platte the prairies are exceedingly fertile, but thence westward as far as the railway track extends, the soil is sandy and barren, and will never be occupied by agriculturists until the Rocky Mountains themselves are subjugated. The Platte River itself serves the purpose of irrigating the plains, and furnishing water to the tens of thousands of cattle which are grazed upon the prairies through which it runs, but otherwise it is a useless stream, although in places it gives attractions to the scenery. Following its course in the main the railway track strikes a bee line westward, gradually rising in grade, but so slowly that the ascent is imperceptible, while for a long distance, and in one case for about forty miles, there is no divergence whatever from a straight line. Monotonous as these prairies in time become, their boundless extent gives them a grandeur which cannot be described, and nothing certainly can impress one so quickly and effectively with an adequate conception of the illimitable resources of our country, as a trip over the great Union Pacific Railway.

But I must not generalize. We reached the crossing of the North Platte after a ride of about thirteen hours, having averaged nearly twenty-five miles per hour. The day's journey was diversified by several incidents well worth mentioning for their novelty. First and foremost there was the antelope hunt from the car window, to which I referred in the commencement of this letter. Perhaps I ought to have said, in justice to the antelope, that although there were repeated fusillades of shots during the day, it would be very difficult to prove that a single animal was struck. On the other hand the amateur marksmen might claim that in justice to them I ought to state that at least one antelope executed sundry eccentric movements which seemed to indicate that he felt slightly uncomfortable, but when last seen he was still leaping. The fact is, that antelope hunting with locomotives has not been practiced long enough to be reduced to a science, and by the time that it is, there is reason to fear that the animals of which it is proposed to make game after this novel fashion, may have taken themselves off to a healthier climate. The buffalo were prudent enough long ago to take warning of the fate that was in store for them, and now are hardly ever seen within thirty or forty miles of the railroad. That these districts were once their favorite pasturage grounds, is made apparent by the bones strewn so thickly over acres upon acres of the prairie. In many places, the ground is fairly whitened with them. The speculators, by the way, are not alone in their prompt selections of sites favorable for towns. The prairie dogs have anticipated them all along the line of the road, and, what is more to the purpose, they have not only laid out their towns, but they have settled them. We paid them our respects on several occasions, and numerous combined assaults were made after the most scientific style. One of the Senators remarked that rifle shots enough were fired at these prairie dogs to exterminate the entire Sioux Nation; but not a single dog was killed. The failure to shoot any of the animals, is of course to be explained by the fact that the arm of the marksmen had been unsteadied by the practice from the car windows. One or two rattlesnakes were killed, however, and their rattles were carried off as trophies. Still another incident of yesterday's travel was a most admirable dinner which was served up for the excursionists at Grand Island Station, by Mr. BAKER. In honor of her distinguished guests Mrs. BAKER had prepared an "election cake," very handsomely decorated, which the ladies insisted on appropriating.

The town of North Platte, where we spent last night, is a fair specimen of the settlements which spring up with such rapidity along the newly-constructed line of travel in this western country. It is at present the terminus of passenger travel over the Union Pacific, and the overland stages make it their starting point for Denver and California. A few weeks ago not a house had been built there; now there are over a hundred buildings, nearly all of them hastily-constructed shanties; but there is a well-built and well-kept hotel. Just at present there is an accumulation of freight and a congregation of passengers at North Platte in consequence of the depredations by the Indians upon the overland route and the suspension of travel. Among those whose progress westward is thus arrested are a few respectable people, including the United States Judge of the Denver District, but by far the larger part of the floating population is made up of desperadoes, who spend their time in gambling of all kinds, from cards to keno and faro. Day and night the "saloons" are in full blast, and sums of money varying from five dollars to fifty and even one hundred change hands with a rapidity astonishing to one who is not accustomed to the recklessness which this wild frontier life invariably begets. To-day the first number of the *Frontier Index*, a semi-weekly paper, was issued at North Platte. It is a small but sprightly sheet, and the advent of the Senatorial excursionists signalized its first appearance very happily.

Leaving North Platte about 9 o'clock this morning, the train reached the present terminus of the railroad at noon. Gen. AUGUR, with two companies of regular cavalry and two of Pawnees, who have been mustered out of the service and belong to a regiment commanded by Major NORTH, an experienced frontiersman, were at this point awaiting Gen. SHERMAN'S arrival to proceed to Forts McPherson and Laramie. They received their distinguished guests with all the honors, providing an ambulance in which to take the ladies to camp, and offering all the members of the party that cordial welcome which only a soldier knows how to give. Half-a-dozen members of the party, with Senator CHANDLER at their head and under a sufficient escort, at once started for a horseback ride to the Bluffs, distant a couple of miles from the camp, while others proceeded to inspect the operation of track-laying.

The Messrs. CASEMENT, who have this section of the road under contract, are both young men, and they are prosecuting their work with an energy which has never before been witnessed in the history of railroad construction in this or any other country. When over two miles of railroad track is laid in a single day, and that too, through a district so remote as this from the great commercial centres, it is well worth while to know just how it is done. From Omaha the rails are taken "to the front" upon the ordinary platform cars, and there they are transferred to smaller cars. One or two gangs of men are assigned to this work, and when a small car is loaded with a specified number of rails as well as with its share of spikes and "chairs," it is drawn by horses to the extremity of the track already laid. Then three or four men take their places on opposite sides of the car, and each seizing a rail put it in its place, securing the end in the "chairs" which have previously been distributed. Other workmen follow with sledges and spike down the chairs, and others still spike the rails themselves to the ties. Large gangs of men quite a distance in advance of these working parties grade the track and distribute the ties, while other gangs follow some distance behind, leveling up and ballasting the track. The marvelous rapidity with which the work is done inevitably produces the impression upon those who have not themselves inspected the operation and witnessed its results, that it must be very imperfectly performed, but this is not at all the case. We have ourselves to-day ridden over the two miles and a quarter of track, part of which we saw laid yesterday, and it is quite as smooth as the majority of our Eastern railways. In fact, the three hundred and fifty miles of track from the Missouri River westward, has only had such repairs since it was first put down as all roads receive. It would be impossible, as a matter of course, to make such rapid progress through any other than a perfectly flat country, but the fact that such a surface has been found certainly makes it appear as if Providence had specially prepared the continent that its eastern and western shores might be connected by railway lines.

This afternoon Gen. CASEMENT entertained the entire Senatorial party in his "railway hotel"—a car which travels with the construction train, and in which the men at work on the road regularly have their meals. The meal was, with a few additions, just such as is served to the laborers upon the line, and although it was plain, it put to shame the tables of some of the pretentious hotels at which we have been compelled to stop during the course of the trip.

After the dinner had been disposed of, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN insisted that some of the Senators should acknowledge the courtesy of the dinner, and he succeeded in getting Mr. COVODE to speak briefly. He alluded to the fact that he was one of the very first of those present who had taken a practical interest in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. He stated that he visited Omaha eleven or twelve years ago for the purpose of assisting in the organization of a company to build such a line, but the war postponed the project. Gen. SHERMAN also made a few remarks, stating that he had helped start work on the other end of the line in California in 1855. The company which then had the matter in charge failed, but it had since been revived, and the line had been pushed nearly one hundred miles to the westward, and through some country which was the most difficult possible for such work. Gen. SHERMAN proceeded to say that his mission West at the present time was to endeavor to arrange the Indian difficulties. To attend to this he had sacrificed a voyage to Europe—a pleasure which had been the dream of his life—and he wished there to pledge his best efforts to pacify the district over which he had command.

We have the promise of an Indian war dance by the Pawnees to-night, for a scouting party has come in with a Sioux scalp. The companies stationed here propose to celebrate the event.

E. S.

The Senatorial Excursion Party—Speech of Senator Wade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, June 10.

Senator WADE delivered a significant impromptu speech to-day, in reply to calls from a crowd of citizens in front of the hotel where the excursionists dined. He declared unequivocally in favor of female suffrage, reiterating views expressed in the Senate last Spring. He declared that neither JOHNSON nor the devil could tempt Congress to desert the people; said that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get; and that if they rejected them the screw would be driven another turn and they would be compelled to yield. The Senator added that the shadow of another struggle was over us; that Congress, which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the laborer and employer. Property is not fairly divided, and a more equal distribution must be wrought out. If your dull heads, he said, can't understand this, the women will, and canvassers upon the eve of an election will have to tell the laborers what they will do for them. Men should not be compelled to labor until life is worn out, and being is a curse, nor can this always be the case here, where every man is a capitalist to a certain extent. These inequalities are not felt as they are in the East. Every man, then, who was subject to a capitalist ought to leave him, and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. He (WADE) pledged himself to advocate boldly and persistently the natural rights of men, and predicted the most important commercial results from the completion of the Pacific road. He was frequently applauded.

COVODE and TRAIN made fiery speeches.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

The Summer term was begun at Wallack's Theatre, last evening, and Mr. BRYANT commenced his fourth yearly warm weather engagement. The pieces in which Mr. BRYANT appeared were "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." It has been stated, we believe, that this is to be the last season of Mr. BRYANT in white comedy, and that he will return in the Fall to Ethiopian farce. The applause of his audience last evening, however, sounded like a protest against his going back to burnt cork. Well, this is the era of emancipation. All the negroes are free to come and go, and the pioneer of darkies having left the old plantation so long, and come into the whitewashing business in another sphere, he might as well stick to it. About such pieces as those in which Mr. BRYANT has secured his most favorable receptions, nothing new is to be said, and they may be permitted to run their race and die unmartyred. The people who are most enthusiastic in their support never read the papers, and take their opinions of the drama from what Mrs. Maginnis, who went to see BARNEY WILLIAMS, or Mickey Magee, who went to see FLORENCE, say about the matter. To banish a particular style of entertainment, we must appeal to the people that go to witness it, and not to the readers, who would not pay a cent to see the best Irish drama or the best Irish actor living. Some changes are observable in the company at Wallack's organized for the Summer campaign. Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON leaves the theatre altogether, and many of his companions retire until the Fall. Mrs. Wm. WINTER has been added to the galaxy which is retained.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

Those ambrosial Summer-evening concerts which Mr. THEODORE THOMAS last year made a pleasant refuge from the heat and dullness of the City, are to be revived this season, and again at Terrace Garden, where they received their former crown of popularity. The opening concert was given last night, and was appreciably attended. The select, and at the same time eminently social character of the audience was observable as in the past, and gave to the assemblage rather the appearance of a clustering of friendly grapes than the formal nature of friendly gatherings. The programme last night, an exceedingly happy one, was equally divided between operatic, dance and song music. It was given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' Grand Orchestra, and under the direction of Mr. MATZKA, who will conduct the concerts during Mr. THOMAS' absence in Europe. These entertainments, which are to be enjoyed under umbrageous foliage, amid healthy breezes, and within reach of most palatable refections, are to be continued every evening during the Summer, save on Saturdays. Friday evening, as heretofore, will be devoted to the classical in music, and on Sunday evenings there will be a sacred concert.

The Alleghanians—that clever and entertaining company of vocalists and bell-ringers, whose concerts are among the pleasant recollections of long ago—reappeared at Irving Hall last evening; their old-fashioned ballads and unique instrumental performances are quite attractive, and are calculated to renew the lively feelings which were awakened in earlier entertainments.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appeared at the Broadway Theatre, last evening, in the character of the Jewish maiden in that drama, "Leah, the Forsaken," which had such a popular success at Niblo's Garden some seasons ago. Miss WESTERN'S success in the part of *Leah* was a popular one, like her predecessors. That disregard of finish observable in most of the pieces produced at the Broadway, is quite apparent in this revival of "Leah," however. It would be profoundly unjust to make any comparisons between the impersonations at this theatre and those at Niblo's, on the original production of the piece. The details, also, are exceedingly sloven, and the entire performance marks what a recent English critic has said about that culpable inattention to general conditions of artistic completeness and effect, which in our theatres seems to alternate with excessive care and extravagant outlay in the production of some mere vehicle for a startling sensation or a bit of taking realism.

New-York City Sunday-School and Missionary Society.

A public meeting, under the auspices of this Society, was held last evening at the Seventh-street M. E. Church, W. W. CORNELL, President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance, and among the clergymen who were present, were Revs. J. W. HORNE, D. G. L. MCKOWN and C. S. BRIGGS. The meeting was opened with singing, followed with prayer by Rev. G. M. WOODRUFF. The missionaries of the Society, Revs. J. M. HOLLIS and D. L. MARKS, then addressed the audience, recounting the successful labors of the past month, and reciting many touching incidents of their work.

The reports concluded, Rev. WM. MCALLISTER was introduced. He spoke briefly of the work of the Society, and how, according to his thinking, it could be best accomplished. The work, he said, is to carry the Gospel to every man, woman and child in this City. It is working, and not waiting, that will bring the promised millenium. The way in which this is to be done is: 1. To take the news of salvation to the people in faith. 2. To have attractive mission-rooms in which to gather them. 3. To be united in such efforts. 4. To teach Bible truths and nothing else. 5. To get money, by which the work may be sustained. 6. To get brave men to prosecute it. 7. To pray and hope for the influence of the Holy Spirit. With the proper use of such means the Society must be successful in its operations.

Mention was made by one of the speakers of the evening of the generous aid afforded the Society by its worthy President, Mr. CORNELL, who has contributed largely of his means toward the erection of new mission chapels.

The Doxology, followed with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, brought the interesting meeting to a close.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Shoots His Reputed Wife and Then Kills Himself—The Bodies Lie All Day in a Boarding-house Without Being Discovered.

Last evening a terrible tragedy was discovered to have occurred on the previous night at the fashionable boarding-house of Mrs. BLANCHARD, at No. 30 East Nineteenth-street. The Police were at once notified, and the house taken possession of by them. From what can at present be learned, we compile the following account of the fearful occurrence:

For some time past a Mr. ALFRED M. KING has been boarding with Mrs. BLANCHARD, and with him a lady who was recognized unquestioningly as his wife. KING himself always slept in the house, but never took his meals there. The couple have always conducted themselves in the most decorous manner, the lady being remarked for her unvarying good-breeding, gaiety and ladylike manners. It was known indeed in the house that KING was in pecuniary difficulties, and he was in arrears for board for the lady to the amount of $50, and he had taken the cheapest room in the house; but beyond this there was nothing known to his prejudice.

On Sunday KING was in the house most of the day, a part of the time down stairs in the parlor with the lady and other of the boarders, and it was remarked that the demeanor of the couple toward each other was as cordial as ever, and upon the part of KING toward the lady even more kindly than usual. At about 12 o'clock, the house being out of coffee, he volunteered to go out and get some, which he did, returning in a few minutes. He again went out and came back while the lady was at dinner between 5 and 6 o'clock. After dinner a Mr. W. C. BRANDON, a friend who is boarding at the Revere House, called, and Mr. and Mrs. KING, after sitting a few minutes in the parlor, went up stairs to their room, Mr. BRANDON going with them. The latter staid until 9:30 o'clock, and as he was going KING gave him a letter addressed to his cousin, C. H. MACY, living at the Sherman House, and asked him to post it. KING also remarked to BRANDON that he had a lonely walk home, and asked him to take his pipe so that he could smoke on his way down town.

Ne ther Mr. KING nor his reputed wife were seen about the house the following day, but her absence created no remark. At the dinner hour, five o'clock in the afternoon, the servant girl, SARAH TAYLOR, went up to the room to call Mrs. KING to dinner, and was surprised to find the door locked and the key on the inside. She pushed the key out, and with her pass-key unlocked the door and looked in. She gave but a single glance and fled affrighted from the room down stairs, alarmed the house, and in a moment more Officer GERRARD R. BEEKMAN, the policeman on post, was in charge of the house.

When the officer entered the room the following was the condition of the apartment and its lifeless occupants. The bed is of the low cottage pattern, oak grained, and stands in the corner. Upon the back side of the bed lay the body of Mrs. KING shot through the left temple. The body lay upon the side; was clothed only in the ordinary night dress of a lady, and she had evidently been shot while asleep. It was conjectured that the murderer had taken the extra precaution to put her under the influence of chloroform before the shot was fired, as a large ball of cotton was lying under her nose. The body of KING was partly upon the bed, the legs hanging over the front from the knees down, and the feet touching the floor. The body was clothed in an undershirt and the ordinary day shirt of a gentleman, but was otherwise without clothing. He had evidently faced the wall, looking upon the dead woman when he put the pistol to his right temple and fired, falling upon the bed with his face upon the pillow, his arms doubled under his breast. The pistol, a four-barreled, small-sized Sharp's repeater, remained clenched in his right hand. Everything about the room indicated that the deed had been done after the parties had prepared to retire for the night, and after the lady had, in fact, retired and fallen asleep. Her clothes lay upon a chair, her jewelry upon the bureau, her shoes and stockings upon the floor by the bedside, and his clothes were upon another chair. The pistol was taken from his hand by the officer, and sent to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, but otherwise the room and its occupants remain this morning as when found last night.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by KING by BRANDON to be mailed:

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

COUSIN HOWARD: I am tired of life. I have wronged you; but forgive me. I took your pistol and sold it, and bought another one. BRANDON knows where it was sold, but he thinks it was mine; he did not know I stole it. Give my love to father and mother, and God bless you all. Yours, ever,

A. M. KING.

Bury us both together, HOWARD, is the last request I make of you. Do please. A. M. KING.

While this letter throws very little light upon the impelling cause to this rash act, it is really all that is known. Mr. MACY called at the house last evening about 7 o'clock, but very little information was gained from him, except that the lady had not been married to the murderer and suicide. About the house it has for some time been generally understood that KING is a native of Massachusetts, was formerly engaged in the gas fixture business in Grand-street, but latterly had been unemployed. Further antecedents have not appeared, the people of the house seeming to know very little about him. The lady whose full name she had given as MATTIE R. KING, had, in her intercourse with her acquaintances in the house, stated that she was a native of Virginia, claimed always to be the wife of KING, and only a day or two ago had told one of the inmates that she was 24 years of age, which was also the exact age of KING. Both of them had black hair and both were of medium size, but further of their personal appearance could not be gathered, owing to the position of the bodies. In giving the additional rumor upon the books of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, that Mrs. KING has a mother and sisters living somewhere in Brooklyn, all has been told that is now known of the unfortunate pair.

The house all of last night remained in charge of Officers BEEKMAN and CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and they will remain until after the Coroner's inquest, to be held this morning, Coroner WILDEY having been notified last night. The vicinity of the house has been quiet as usual, the fact of the terrible affair that had occurred not having been made known in the neighborhood. It should have been mentioned before that no one slept on the same floor with Mr. KING on Sunday night, nor on the floor below it except one lady in the front room, and this fact is assigned as the reason that no one in the house heard any report of the pistol, nor so far as has appeared did any one without the house. At all events the two had been dead several hours when the servant girl entered the room and no suspicion of the event had been awakened.

The Whisky Frauds in Brooklyn.

Some of the good people of Brooklyn are uneasy because TAPPAN, DEVELIN & Co., indicted for whisky frauds, have "forfeited their bonds," and further, because the District-Attorney has not instituted proceedings against the sureties. A reference to the exact facts in the case will convince the most skeptical that there is no ground for complaint, and that the officers of the law deserve credit rather than censure for the expedition and fearlessness with which they have followed the matter, from the beginning. In the first place, FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, THOS. T. LEVAN, JOHN DEVELIN and T. B. TILTON, were arraigned and examined before Commissioner NEWTON, on charges of official malfeasance and fraud upon the Government. Being satisfied of their guilt, Mr. NEWTON held them to bail, and at the next sitting of the Grand Jury the case was laid before it, the result being "true bills of indictment" against DEVELIN in four instances, TAPPAN in two, LEVAN in four and TILTON in one. District-Attorney TRACY, having conducted the case in behalf of the Government, caused the parties to be brought before Judge BENEDICT, who held them to bail for trial as follows: TAPPAN in $20,000, LEVAN in $10,000, DEVELIN in $50,000 and in $15,000, and TILTON in $15,000, the last named giving the chief clerk of a large distillery as his bondsman.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge NELSON shared the Bench with Judge BENEDICT, and before the two the parties demurred to the indictment, alleging its insufficiency and praying for judgment. The Court overruled their demurrer and was almost in the act of passing sentence, when the timely interposition of Mr. EVARTS saved them and they were remanded for trial on the 19th inst. In compliance with the direction of the Court the bondsmen were compelled to appear, justify and give surety at the beginning of each term, and as the amounts were somewhat heavy it was not an easy matter to secure them every time. It being evident that the parties indicted intend to stand their trial, it was agreed that they should technically forfeit their bail, over which they Government has control, the bondsmen being perfectly good, and in case of their non-appearance in Court the bonds are forfeit to the United States, while if the parties do present themselves in Court, the Government has all it is entitled to or desires.

The most strenuous efforts have been made by influential parties to bluff investigation in this matter, but without effect. Why is Brooklyn so conspicuous in this matter? Is it because there are no frauds committed in New-York in connection with the whisky business—or is it because official scrutiny into the subject is more vigorous and effective there than here?

Peculiarly Suited to the Wants and Capacities of All.

We do but justice to purchasers in recommending this invention. Almost any one, however unskilled or inexperienced, can learn in a few moments to use it with entire success. On account of its wonderful simplicity, quietness, adaption to family use, and readiness at all times for work, the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine is peculiarly suited to the wants and capacities of all.—*Letter of Mrs. H. Doty and ten other ladies of Hampshire and vicinity, Ill., all of whom are using this machine in their families.—Advertisement.*

BARTLETT'S Reversible Sewing-machines run backward or forward. Reversible presser foot, &c. A new style at $25. General office, 569 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Do not Let your Prejudice Stand Between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 35 cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hull's Demulcent and Bay Rum Soap.

Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

A Point on which All Physicians Agree.

Out of ten thousand regular physicians you cannot find one who will not say that stimulants and invigorants are absolutely necessary in medical practice. And yet in bygone years humane practitioners have hesitated to administer them, because the fiendish ingenuity of wretches who make merchandise of human infirmities had so polluted and deteriorated them that the remedy was deemed as dangerous as the disease. This perplexity is happily done away with. Physicians know, because the first analytical chemists of the age have demonstrated the fact, that HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are absolutely and entirely free from all pernicious elements. Hence they have been introduced into the United States Army, and are accepted, whereon the testimony of the wise, the intelligent and the philanthropic is rated at its just value, as the best protective against and cure for all diseases arising from impurity in the air or other unhealthy climate influences that has ever been tested by experience. In cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint, we state without qualification or reservation that the Bitters are as nearly infallible as anything prepared by human skill can be.

New-York office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Removal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES are now for sale or to let, at No. 1,141 BROADWAY, corner 26TH-ST. Silk, Cotton, Needles, Soap, Oil, &c. Operators sent into Families. J. T. ELLIS, Formerly No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Healthy Breast Milk and Comstock's Rational Food are the same in chemical ingredients and equally nourishing for infants. Sold at 57 Cortlandt-st.

A—No. 575 Broadway, THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS. No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children without BROOKS'S POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.

NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,

Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.

Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

BALTZER & TAAKS.

BANKERS, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz,	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends, coupons and interest collected. Liberal advances on Government and other securities. Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c., WANTED AND FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA, Bellefontaine Line, Columbus and Indianapolis Central, City of Cincinnati, City of Louisville, Stock and bonds wanted and for sale. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,

Interest 7 per cent., free of Government tax, payable semi-annually on 1st of April and 1st of October, in New-York.

LIMITED TO $15,000 PER MILE.

This road is located in one of the most densely populated and highly productive sections of Illinois.

The Company have completed and in operation ninety miles of road, and are constructing sixty miles, which will be completed within a few months.

Under a perpetual agreement this line has been connected with that of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, thirty miles from St. Louis, and on completion of the work now in progress will connect with the same road one hundred and twenty-six miles from Chicago.

These bonds are confidently recommended to investors as a security of undoubted safety.

For sale by L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry F. Sish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.

By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.

REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.

The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS, JERSEY CITY BONDS, WANTED BY GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108½	June, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
Coupon, 1881	112⅛	112⅜	July, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅛	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅝	.....
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	110	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅛	106⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65	108⅞	109⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117
10-40 Registered	99½	99¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115⅜
Gold	137	137⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛
August, 7-30	106	106½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	114⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99½ per cent. and accrued interest, BY GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) NO. 30 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, June 10, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $4 50 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay $2 90 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $3 30 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.

The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond. The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.

All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money.

These Bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

For Sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

F. J. CHASE, President.
M. C. BAKER, Vice-President.
C. W. VARNEY, Treasurer.
WILLIAM PAYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, PARties to furnish additional capital to complete existing contracts, with prospects of large additional orders at very good rates of profit. Only parties of highest respectability need apply. Address Box No. 1,868 Post-office, New-York.

THIS COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, "new issue." For particulars inquire at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1867. No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

MUST BE SOLD—TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT, 100 shares of Dry Dock, 125 shares Seventh-avenue and Broadway, 140 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry, and 75 shares of Belt Railroad stocks. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, is now occupying its NEW BANKING-HOUSE, which being FIRE-PROOF, and the VAULTS and SAFES BURGLAR PROOF, adequate protection is afforded against fire and burglary to the property of the depositors. Interest at six per cent., free from Government tax, allowed on deposits.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description, pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse, Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

Will open their NEW STORE WEDNESDAY, June 12, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, And WINDOW SHADES.

Their assortment of goods will be complete and unsurpassed in variety, having been IMPORTED and MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

In addition to the above they have opened a department for HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, embracing the following articles:

IRISH, SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, all widths;

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, All sizes and qualities;

8-4 and 10-4 BARNESLY TABLE LINEN, DAMASK NAPKINS and DOYLIES, all sizes; PILLOW-CASE LINENS, all widths; DAMASK HUCKABUCK DIAPER and TURKISH BATH TOWELS, all sizes; WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS, all sizes.

B. L. S. & SONS desire particularly to call attention to this branch of their business, as their stock will comprise every grade and quality of goods from the cheapest to the HEAVIEST and FINEST MANUFACTURED.

All goods offered at POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 657 and 659 BROADWAY, Opposite Bond-st.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.

COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS in all widths. NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, in great variety. SHIRTING LINEN of superior quality. Also, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS, BELOW REGULAR PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UBBRELLAS!

Embracing the LATEST STYLES and shades of color, at very low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE, AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

In the LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

Much below cost of importation.

Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS, FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, in every quality.

6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 50.
6-4 DELAINES, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
BLACK ALPACAS, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
4-4 PLAID LUSTRES, 40 cents per yard, worth 75c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, in the most beautiful styles, below cost.
BLACK WORSTED HERMAINE, yard wide, $1, worth $1 50.
FRENCH LAWNS and ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 3s., worth 6s.
PLAIN and FIGURED GRENADINES, 50c., worth 87½c.

N. B.—One case 5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $10.

A lot of REAL SEWING-SILK SHAWLS, a splendid bargain. Wholesale buyers invited.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. (opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Another large lot of plain and fancy Bonnet Ribbons, from auction, cheaper than last week, Bonnet Silks and Trimmings, Satins, Millinery and real Laces, very cheap. NEW FLOWERS EVERY MORNING. Dress Trimmings, Gimps, Galloons, new varieties, black and colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, cheapest in this City.

Silk Parasols, 62½c., 75c., $1, $1 25 and upward, daily from auction and manufacturers. Bargains! Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets. Straw Tassels, Braids and Ornaments.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Just received one case of our best Kid Gloves, at $1 65. Every pair warranted.

Also, ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair. Silk and Thread Gloves and Hosiery. PRICES DOWN. Embroideries, Linen Collars, Sets, &c., cheap! Ladies' Linen Hankerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c. and 15c., each bargains.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Straw Goods. Prices down. Hats and Bonnets, half last month's prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City. No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.

STAND FROM UNDER, for we must have some failures soon. MOST MERCHANTS BADLY FRIGHTENED. Their stores are full of old goods bought at war prices, and they see their customers, instead of buying their dear goods, all flocking to FOSTER BROTHERS, where they find the same goods at half the prices they charge.

AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.

We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."

Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

Are now offering a choice and elegant stock of SILK SACQUES, BASQUES AND CIRCULARS OF SPLENDID DESIGN, At astonishing low prices. In fact we are selling our Cloaks for less than ladies can purchase the materials. Also, a magnificent stock of LLAMA LACE PRINTS, SACQUES AND ROTONDS. Also, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF REAL THREAD.

LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 Broadway.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS. SPRING SALES, 1867. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, Near Grand-st., New-York.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS. $1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2. The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,180 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTH, matting, window-shades, &c., &c., at the old auction-store, No. 23 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

WALKING SUITS

Of the very latest styles and most FASHIONABLE material, same as worn in Paris this Spring, READY MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

We have also received our Summer importation of FRENCH FANCY BALMORAL SKIRTS, AS WORN IN PARIS.

Our stock of ELEGANT SHAPE FRENCH CORSETS, for LADIES and MISSES, is the largest in the United States, and OUR PRICES will be found EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

GAYNOR,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.

No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, is now offered for sale AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS .... $3 00 to $20
PANTS .... $2 00 to $10
VESTS .... $1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON. Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 445; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st., Broadway store. Ann-st. store. Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

To let furnished; rent moderate; pleasantly situated; contains 10 rooms. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., after 7 o'clock P. M.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT OR back parlor, on first floor, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 138 Thompson-st.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON, AS THE owner has sailed for Europe, a gentleman's country residence, situated on the Hudson River, three miles north of Poughkeepsie, having one-half mile river front, with boats; the grounds are beautifully laid with drives, walks, rustic bridges, arbors and fountains; there is a great variety of fruit on the place, and the house is one of the most complete, being supplied with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements; horses and carriages go with the place, if desired. For particulars inquire of O. D. MUNN, at the office of the *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—AT MARION HARBOR, NEAR NEW-Bedford, within 500 feet of salt water, fine bathing, boating and fishing, and next door to a Summer hotel, six furnished rooms, attic and cellar, for the season, to a family or party; also, the house and lot for sale; also, a farm-house and forty acres of land, finely situated for building lots, fronting the harbor, FOR RENT OR SALE.

For terms, &c., inquire at Room No. 13, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' WEST POINT HOtel, a large first-class cottage, furnished complete, located in a beautiful grove, with lawn, flower beds, a large fountain, and an excellent fruit and vegetable garden, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to P. E. REGAN, between 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M., at No. 20 West-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HILL, STATEN Island, a first-class furnished house, twelve rooms, with carriage-house, and ten acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit, flowers, fine views and healthy location; rent $250 per month. Inquire at No. 33 East 22d-st., between 8 and 12 P. M.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

UNION-SQUARE—TO LET, A FINE PARLOR floor, fronting the square; also, desirable basement on 14th-st; also, one parlor floor on 14th-st., 75 feet deep, with showy entrance; also, third floor on 14th-st., fronting square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, with four City lots, strawberries, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., 137th-st., 15 minutes' walk from 3d-av. Harlem Bridge; neighborhood first-class. Apply on the premises, or No. 236 West 37th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS, FULLY FURNISHED Italian villa, with carriage-house, all improvements, well furnished, shade and fruit trees; splendid view of the Hudson; $1,500 per annum, or $200 per month. Apply to GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N J., WITH IMMEDIate possession, a genteel dwelling, convenient to the depots; rent moderate to a small family; would sell at $11,000; if sold, terms easy. Apply to A. M. REYNOLDS, Banker, No. 253 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND FURNITURE to let at Glen Cove, Long Island, for the Summer season; beautifully located, and with plenty of shade. Apply to THEODORE MALLABY, No. 73 6th-av., in the Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN A healthy locality at No. 49 Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J.; cars pass the door. Inquire also at No. 10 Whitehall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT YONKERS, Tarrytown, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Rahway, Bergen Point, Stamford, Staten Island, &c., at reduced rents. Permits of A. JOUNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AN UNFURNISHED BACK PARLOR ON first floor to let to one or two persons, at No. 107 East 82d-st., Yorkville. Inquire as above, or at No. 148 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FLOOR, WITH ADDItional rooms, if required, gas and water; suitable for housekeeping to a small respectable family; private house, at No. 107 4th-av., one door from 12th-st.

UPPER PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate house in 9th-st., near 5th-av., to let for five years to a small family; references exchanged. Address WM. WIGGIN, No. 446 Broome-st.

NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV.—ONE OF THREE beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT AT FORT HAMILTON—A FINE large house, or the greater part of it; or will take a few boarders for the Summer. Inquire of JAMES DIXON, No. 28 Walker-st.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house near Chappaqua, Westchester County, 33 miles from the City; price $300 for the season. Inquire of EFFINGHAM COCK, No. 134 Duane-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT SARATOGA Springs to rent for the season, containing 12 rooms; situated in Lake-av. Apply to W. H. WALTON, Saratoga Springs.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 131st-st., a double cottage house. Inquire on the premises, or to M. C. TURNER, No. 60 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—FOR THE season or year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, with gas and bath, &c., No. 153 old, 313 new number, East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID PLOT CONSISTING OF 10 lots of ground on the 5th-av., 58th and 59th sts., fronting the contemplated square and grand entrance of the Central Park, which will probably be ornamented either by fountains or statuary, and when completed will excel as the most desirable and fashionable location either on the 5th-av. or Central Park, either for dwellings or for an elegant hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.—HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City at prices ranging from $8,000 to $60,000, with immediate possession. Apply to KING & CO., No. 9 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO BUILDERS.—THREE LOTS ON LEASED ground, 27 feet front, on 49th-st., near 5th-av., to exchange for a three or four story house between Madison and 6th avs. JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

SOUTH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE— Near Pike-st., double lot, with front on Water-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOT ON 8TH-AV., the best site and finest view of the Park. Sold for cash. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST streets in Brooklyn, a three-story and extension wooden house, built in 1863 in the best manner, newly painted, and containing all modern improvements; richly furnished throughout; furniture and carpets of the best quality and all new the past Winter; lot 25.3 by 138. Address W. J. R., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Before purchasing elsewhere, parties should not fail to see the choice building plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, which are now offered at moderate rates. Take the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st. Fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, high land, good views, health and beauty without any nuisance. Maps, circulars and all information may be had from

JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., or of the Secretary, at Rutherford Park.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK. HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the Fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer: two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, one hour (by cars or boat) from the City, a new house, 34x35 feet; containing eleven rooms, bath-room and kitchen, with hot and cold water and cellar; piazza on two sides and bay window with excellent river view; one acre of ground; three minutes' walk from depot; if not sold by the 20th of June will be to let. Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1½ MILES from depot, location beautiful and healthy, a country seat with 4 to 23 acres; house, 10 rooms; gardener's cottage, ice and carriage-house, fine lawn, excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser, with everything ready for immediate occupancy. SAMUEL EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, (Brooklyn Insurance Company.)

HOMESTEAD AND FARM FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT—In Woodbury, Litchfield County; one of the most beautiful villages in the State; homestead of 10 acres; farm of 70 acres; will be sold with or without the farm; belongs to an old family about to leave it; such a property not offered once in fifty years. Inquire of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

A COTTAGE BY THE SEA, TOWARD Long Branch, for sale very cheap; elegant new cottage, ten rooms, finished in superior manner; magnificent ocean view; fine fishing, bathing, sailing and drives; good garden; excellent water; beautiful lake; very healthy; price only $3,000. See picture of place, No. 30 Clinton-place, or A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$6,500.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY farms in Orange County, 100 acres, good buildings, fruit, &c., with 16 cows, 2 horses, farming utensils, &c.; terms easy.

BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

$2,500 FOR A FARM OF 40 ACRES, including half the crops, with house, barn, outbuildings, fruit orchard, &c., 37 miles on Long Island; convenient to railroad or steamboat; $1,000 down, balance in five years. E. A. BUNCE, 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY place of ten acres on Passaic River, near Newark, and within 45 minutes of City; large brick house, 20 rooms; hot and cold water and gas; barn and all necessary outbuildings. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AND TO LET—AT MADISON, Morris Co., N. J. 17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

FOR SALE—AT RHINEBECK, ON EAST BANK of the Hudson, Clifton Point, late residence of Freeborn Garrettson, deceased, contains 125 acres and water grant. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, Executor, No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, A beautiful cottage, 12 rooms; stable for four horses; situated near the ocean.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHOICE FARMS IN THIS STATE AND New-Jersey to exchange for other property. 1,000 acres in Wisconsin to exchange. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A HOUSE AND two acres of land; plenty of fruit; if not sold by the 1st of July will be rented, furnished, for the Summer. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 176 Greenwich-st.

BEST FRUIT FARM IN NEW-JERSEY; 137 acres, fine buildings; fruit will pay 15 per cent. on investment; price $23,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LADY, with unexceptionable references, to take charge of a first-class ice-cream saloon in Harlem; one to whom the duties are familiar preferred. Apply, personally, to Mrs. W. F. MORGAN, No. 67 129th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, Protestant; must be sober, industrious and willing to make himself useful. Address, stating references and wages, OSCAR E., Box No. 5,798 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse, with good City references, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 17 East 16th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman to cook, wash and iron for a small family, at No. 3 East 35th-st.; City reference required.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, AT Mme. HARRIS', No. 7 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SMART BOY ABOUT EIGHTEEN years of age. One residing with his parents may apply at No. 251 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN AMBROtypist with a 4-4 camera, &c., at Room No. 8, No. 208 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 OR 18 YEARS of age, to do general work in a clothing-store; good references required. C. M. CHURCH, 90 Chatham-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary, $100 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-av., between 24th and 25th sts., are wanted cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, and girls for general housework for City and country.

A FINE MALE CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—Call at No. 38 Washington-st., in the milk-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART, competent young women, Welsh and German Protestants; one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; understand their business fully and both have good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations together in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and can get the best City reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers; hotels and boarding-houses supplied.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 49 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR and seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as nurse and seamstress; has eight years' experience on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference; wishes to go to the country; is a Protestant. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., near 30th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, highly recommended, a situation in City or country as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to cook. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, at Mr. Davidson's, East 77th-st., first house east of 3d-av., for one week.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook; the other as laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do the work of a private family; have excellent recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., (late No. 311 4th-av.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress or to wait on a lady; no objection to assist with the care of children; the country preferred; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 113 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good references, a situation in City or country; understands French fluting, clear starching, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman, in City or country, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine sewing, or as first-class waitress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; City references given. Apply at No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as competent seamstress or wait on grown up children; can cut and fit; would like to travel or go to the country for the Summer. Address B. A., for seamstress, Station G, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; would do part of the washing if required; good City reference; would go to any part of the country. Call at No. 223 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen, with the best of City reference, at No. 47 West 44th-st., rooms over a private stable.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO AMERICAN young women; one as thorough cook, washer and ironer; would like places in country or City, either together or separate; have very best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 221 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 235 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small private family; has good reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do waiting in a small family for the Summer; satisfactory reference. Call No. 273 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND parlor maid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK, a situation in a private family or Summer house; understands all kinds of desserts, jams, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children, a situation in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and fine washing; has three years' City reference; would go to the country. Apply at 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-rate cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERstands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in a private family or Summer house. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family, as first-class cook and baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, a few more customers; the best of City reference. Call at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH cook in a private family in City or country, or would act as housekeeper; good City reference. Call at No. 192 Grand-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is also a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 74 King-st., back room second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A POTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 164 Laurens-st., corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as waitress or chambermaid, or would assist in the washing. Apply at present employer's, No. 85 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; or as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 159 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 63 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine, on all kinds of family sewing, to go out by the day or week to families. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress, by a young woman of neat and steady habits; best City reference. Call on or address at Mr. Harrison's, No. 164 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 West 21st-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country; has good reference. To be seen till suited, at No. 69 6th-av., or address COOK, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 159 West 24th-st., one door from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS SITUAtions; one as cook, the other to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress: four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 320 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 587 6th-av.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS GONE out by the day, would like to engage in a private family for a month or two; can cut and fit in the latest style; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; if required can do all kinds of family sewing. Call or address at No. 1,152 3d-av., near 73d-st.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAKEN lessons in elocution from Prof. Bailey, of Yale College, would like to obtain a situation as reader in some family; will also teach music if desired. Address Miss R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 FOURTH-AV., (late No. 311 4th-av.,) may be found as usual a large number of first-class servants suitable for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; can produce the best of City reference. Apply at her present situation, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, waitress or plain sewer; two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 249 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the treatment of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best of City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., at Trainor's harness-store, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, or Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AND wife, with one boy 12 years old, lately landed, situations; either City or country; man understands the care of horses, vegetable gardening and all kinds of farming; wife understands the dairy business, can wash and iron and do plain cooking. Call at No. 120 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, steady, sober man; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who thoroughly understands the culture and management of warm and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, fruit trees, &c.; is married; has excellent references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has had long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers, both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, FOR a respectable Protestant man, as we regret very much for him; he has lived in the very best of families, and can give the best recommendations that can be had. Direct to No. 36 West 24th-st. Will be attended to for two days. J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, sober young man; is a good groom and a careful driver; can milk, and will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred; has good reference as to capability and honesty. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY first-class gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch connected with horticulture; satisfactory references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; has the best of City reference. Address R. O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady, industrious man, who understands his business perfectly; has first-class reference; has lived six years in his last place; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and groom; wife as chambermaid and cook; no incumbrance; both understand their business thoroughly; best references from their last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an experienced man, who can produce satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Apply personally or by letter to J. S. CHRISTIE, Esq., No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Swiss man as coachman; is willing to assist the gardener and to make himself useful around the house; good references from his last employer. Apply at No. 252 3d-av., near 22d-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver, willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. 45 West 30th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business and has good reference to that effect. Call on Mr. SAUNDERS, No. 320 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober young man as coachman and groom, and would take charge of a small garden; lately landed; has good references; has no objection to the City, town or country. Address H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as waiter; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; can milk; willing to help at any work; has good reference; not afraid of work. Address M. Y., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotch Protestant coachman; understands his business; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. WHITFIELD, this day, at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and groom, by a young man in the country; has good City and country reference; can milk a cow if required; wages $20. Address S. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man, lately landed; has been in good situations in the old country. Can be seen at C. Graham's saddlery, No. 66 University-place. Inquire for ARMSTRONG.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, in City or country; also understands gardening; the best of City reference. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A thoroughly competent Protestant man, with two years' reference from his present employer, and leaves on account of the family traveling. Address or call at No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A situation; is a Protestant, with one in family; is also a good coachman and gardener; having long experience; is competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place. Address W. J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man, (German,) as porter in a private family, store or Summer hotel; understands gardening, care of horses and poultry. Inquire of Mrs. Notbeck, No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business; many years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address No. 41 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; would go to the country; has the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; parted in consequence of the family leaving town. Address R. P., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Address JAMES, No. 266 4th-av., corner 2 st-st., drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, who can be highly recommended; leaving on account of the family breaking up house. Call or address 23 5th-av., corner of 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD WAITER in hotel, boarding-house, or private family; English, without family; three years' first-class reference. Address P. J. W., No. 220 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; an active steady young man; best City reference; country preferred. Address S. M., No. 61 4th-av., French Institute.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 19 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands keeping a gentleman's place in order. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, (English,) who understands the management of horse, cow and gardening; has good references. Address S. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER A SITUation in a private family; no objections to the country; can give good reference. Apply at No. 175 3d-av., corner 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Scotchman as coachman; understands his business; first-class City references. Address J. J., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man who understands his business. Address WAITER, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH waiter, in a private family or restaurant; good references can be given. Apply at No. 83 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to go in the country to take care of horses. Apply at No. 26 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has four years' experience; no objection to City or country. Address M. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for his coachman; he can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at private stable, No. 22 Lexington-av., or address R. E., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A situation in some wholesale house or office; understands principles of book-keeping and general duties of an office; is willing to receive such salary as employers may think adequate; good references given and bonds if necessary. Address A. B. C., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE HAND GRAINING.—BUILDers, painters and house-owners are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to make contracts for graining with the Adams Air-Cylinder Machine. Superior work and moderate prices guaranteed. Samples shown. Applications may be made at the office, No. 282 Pearl-st., or the factory, No. 402 West 15th-st.

Graining machines constantly on hand for sale.

Young men desiring to learn the use of the machine will be taken under instruction. Apply to Mr. SMITH, at the factory as above.

HEATH, SMITH & CO., No. 282 Pearl-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.) All articles at the lowest factory prices.

JOHN K. HOPPER.

WANTED—TO BUY OR BOARD A DOG TO watch a house for six months; must be a large and a good watch-dog; Newfoundland preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. M. E. HAMILTON, No. 71 West 17th-st., Room No. 6. Tucking done by machine.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD......SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO......ROUSSAU......SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA......June 15
CHICAGO......June 29
MANHATTAN......July 13
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin......$170 | Steerage......$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A1, American, iron screw steamer
CONCORDIA,
Capt. SEARS,
on WEDNESDAY, June 12,
from Pier No. 49 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freights at the usual rates.
Apply to HILLER & CO.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI......G. V. Sumner......Saturday, June 22
FULTON......C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO......H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI......C. Sumner......Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS......$120
SECOND-CLASS......70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $201 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDINBURGH......WEDNESDAY...June 12
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY...June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP......SATURDAY...June 22
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY...June 29
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, THOMPSON......SATURDAY, June 15
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER......SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN......SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON......SATURDAY, July 6
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$150
Second Cabin Passage......100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage......$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND HECLA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA......June 12
MALTA......June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$100 Gold.
Steerage......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Receiving freight now.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR......June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS......July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......June 15 | SATURDAY......July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
COLUMBIA......BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS...THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE......GREENE...THURSDAY, June 27
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 22.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 953 Broadway, near 23d-st. NATHANIEL EATON, Notary Public and Commissioner. Travelers to Europe must have passports.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

THE TURF.

OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
NO 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

The JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP RACE, to be run at Jerome Park on SATURDAY, June 22—twenty-one nominations. Weights to be published 10th June. Declarations to be made on or before the 15th of June.

In accordance with the above, I now publish the weights to be carried by the following-named horses, as handicapped by me.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

1. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon, 6 years......116 lbs.
2. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years......114 lbs.
3. J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 years......112 lbs.
4. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 years......112 lbs.
5. McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, 5 yrs.110 lbs.
6. F. Morris' b. c. Monday, 3 years......110 lbs.
7. J. S. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged......108 lbs.
8. R. B. Forbes, Jr., b. h. Climax, aged......108 lbs.
9. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 years......108 lbs.
10. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless, 3 years......108 lbs.
11. H. C. Babcock's br. h. Bourbon, aged......108 lbs.
12. T. G. Moore's b. c. Privateer, 4 years......100 lbs.
13. D. McDaniel's b. h. Ripley, 4 years......98 lbs.
14. M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Ear-ring, 5 years......97 lbs.
15. D. McDaniel's br. c., by Lexington, 3 years......95 lbs.
16. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Biragua, 5 years......95 lbs.
17. T. B. Reed's ch. f. Enchantress, 4 years......90 lbs.
18. T. B. Reed's gr. c. Urbana, 3 years......87 lbs.
19. A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 3 years......87 lbs.
20. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 yrs..86 lbs.
21. F. Morris' gr. c., by Eclipse, 3 years......84 lbs.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, PATTERNS and fixtures, with the business of the late Timothy Conner, deceased, brass finisher, at No. 25 Centre-st., New-York. Application to be made to GEORGE F. MERKLEE, Executor, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York, from 7 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
GEO. F. MERKLEE, } Executors.
ALFRED B. SANDS,

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OF 20 YEARS' STANDING, with a long lease: 50 rooms; price, $3,500. Inquire at No. 77 Robinson-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. G. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

CONEY ISLAND. CONEY ISLAND.

The splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. GEORGE W. WILSON, will commence her regular trips for the season to CONEY ISLAND and FORT HAMILTON, on THURSDAY, June 13. The public will please take notice that Coney Island is not to be used for Quarantine purposes, as has been stated in several of the daily papers. The accommodations will be superior in every respect to any previous season. The PAVILION HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated, and will open on the above-mentioned date. Time and place of starting will be published on Wednesday.

N. B.—The steamer NAUSHON will commence her regular trips from the East River, landing at Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, on or about JULY 1.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 11, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, June 12, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, June 12, 2 P. M.
Thursday, June 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 13, 3½ P. M.
Friday, June 14, 11 A. M.	Friday, June 14, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th......10 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th......2 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th..10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 12th..2½ P. M.
Thursday, 13th......3 P. M.	Friday, 14th......6 A. M.
Friday, 14th......3½ P. M.	Saturday, 15th......6½ A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents.
Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon.
Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M.
Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M.
Freight received daily.
J. B. HUBBELL, General Agent.
T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR Albany and Troy ONLY ONE DOLLAR, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave every evening at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., on and after SUNDAY, June 9. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the offices on the wharf.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANbury Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This route will be open for travel on and after MONDAY, June 10, 1867.
THE STEAMER WM. HARRISON
will leave south side of Pier foot of Barclay-st., (No. 25,) MONDAY, 10th inst, at 4 P. M., and after Monday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Railroad at Sandy Hook.
Leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at
HIGHLANDS,
RUMSON and
ATLANTICVILLE.
The 4 P. M. line from New-York, and 7:10 A. M. from Long Branch, will touch at Pier No. 1 North River.
General freight, horses and carriages, will be transported with these lines.
M. PAUL,
Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

DENTISTRY.

A DENTIST GOING TO EUROPE FOR his health, offers for sale his practice, worth from $6,000 to $8,000 a year, and office and parlor furniture; established twelve years. Inquire at S. S. White's Dental Depot, corner of Bond-st. and Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the prosposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING,
JOHN DE LAMATER,
BENJAMIN C. WANDELL,
HENRY V. MEAD,
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM,
THOMAS KINE,
H. H. LEE,
CHARLES H. LYONS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN,
FRED. SHUITZ,
J. C. DIMOND,
JNO. HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINOR,
Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD,
A. H. PRIDE,
EDWARD M. BANKS,
JOHN STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHAGAN,
Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN JASPER,
JOHN M. HILCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP,
JOHN STRAITON,
JOHN SCALLON,
L. N. FULLER,
CHAS. PLACE,
Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA,
FRED. GERMANN,
WM. H. TRACY,
J. H. IRWIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with thes pecifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-street, west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, }
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the *erection* of a *Stable* and *Forage-room* at Fort Hamilton, New-York harbor, 84 feet long by 30 feet wide and 12 feet high to eaves, with addition 30 feet long by 15 feet wide, with shingle roof.

Plans and specifications for the proposed work can be seen at this office, and builders proposing to bid are requested to call and examine the same. Builders must accompany their proposals with guarantees, signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $1,803, for the faithful performance thereof.

The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any and all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Building Stables and Forage-room at Fort Hamilton," and addressed to the undersigned at this office, who will furnish all further information. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assist. Quart'r-Gen., U. S. A.
R. O. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of, say about:

29,000 Woolen Blankets,	2,800 Tent Poles,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	399 Tent Stoves,
350 Great Coats,	30,000 pound Common Tents
1,000 Sack Coats,	25,000 pound Wall Tents,
1,500 Trowsers,	20,000 pound Hospital Tents,
600 pairs Stockings,	11,000 pound Shelter Tents,
110 Hats,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 pairs Leggings,	109 Bedsacks,
1,150 Knapsacks,	1,500 Tent Pins.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds: ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale under forfeiture of purchase.

Bvt.-Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
THE STOCK OF AN OLD UP-TOWN CLUB, DISSOLVED.—ALL VERY CHOICE ARTICLES.

On THURSDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Nine dozen very old pale sherry, 21 bottles Hennessy old 1846 brandy, 10 bottles very old dark brandy, 3 dozen pints choice old Jamaica rum, 1 case Hankell's sparkling hock, 30 cases sparkling hock, 2 cases Chas. Hiedseick's extra champagne, 9 cases Madeira, bottled in Madeira; 39 dozen very old brandy, bottled in France; 1 Ullage cask Sazarac de Forge & Fils' 1844 cognac brandy, 15 cases creme de Bouzy champagne, dozens very fine old Bourbon whisky; 2 Ullage barrels do., 7 cases port wine, bottled in Oporto; 19 cases B. andenberg Freres' claret.
SALE POSITIVE.

Also, a fine lot sparkling hock and Moselle wine; also about 30 lines of port, sherry, Madeira, claret and hock wines; English and Holland gins, West India rums, Scotch, Irish and American whisky, in demijohns, cases and bottles, to close an account.

Also, several lines fine Havana cigars, including favorite and leading brands in small-size packages, consisting of Figaros, El Son de Santiago, Rosa de Santiago, Jose-Sanches, Concha, Juen-America, Purega de Mato, Morante, Operas, Conchitas and other favorite brands.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING GRAND PIANO, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

On TUESDAY, June 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 44 West 24th-st., all the costly furniture, &c., in said dwelling, consisting in part of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, superb chandeliers, real bronze and Ormolu, imported from Paris; brackets do., bronze clock and large vases, centre, pier and mantel glasses; richly carved rosewood centre tables, parlor suite, rosewood covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood music stand, GRAND CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 7 octaves, nearly new; FINE OIL PAINTINGS; satin, brocade and lace window curtains; card tables, lined with satinwood, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, buffet, chairs, and couch, covered in morocco, green cloth; embroidered curtains, pier glass, chiffonier, black walnut; china and glass.

LIBRARY—Carved black walnut tables, bookcases, cabinet, chairs, &c., to match.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, commodes, armoire a glace, mattresses, pillows, &c.; black walnut suites, wardrobes, couches, and chairs, covered in reps, and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue; all of which is of the best class.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York—Two new three-story frame and brick basement houses and lots, situated on the east side of Leonard-st., between Nassau and Norman avs., Greenpoint. The houses are well finished, and are now rented for $650 each per annum. Terms liberal, and title undisputed. For further particulars, and photographic views, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom:

SOUTH-ST.—Valuable four-story brick store and lot, No. 27 South-st., west side between Coenties and Old slips. 25.6¾x84.9.

1ST-AV., BROOKLYN, (BAY VIEW NEW-YORK BAY.)—50 lots of ground situated on New-York Bay, 1st-av., 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th sts., 8th Ward, Brooklyn, being formerly part of the estate of the late Theodorus Bergen, Esq., extending from 1st-av. to the Bay, and thence to the bulkhead or pier line established by Harbor Commissioners.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

NEW CANVAS AT AUCTION.

SALE AT NAVY-YARD.
By order of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, June 24, at 12 M., the following, viz.:

A quantity of new hammock, cot and bag canvas. Also a large number of made-up hammocks, cots, clothes-bags, coal-bags, boat-awnings, &c.

TERMS—20 per cent. deposit at sale, and balance in United States currency within one week from day of sale.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) June 11, at 11 o'clock within the store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins.
1,189 flat frails Dates in prime order.
150 boxes Fire Crackers.
1,000 boxes Smyrna Figs, prime quality.
50 boxes Tunis Dates.
10 barrels Pantalaria Raisins.
At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 11 East River:
3,194 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
1,371 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo brig *Amilcare* from Naples.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—No. 86 Cedar-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Union-place, the entire furniture, parlors, chambers, library, dining-room and kitchen; carpets, oil-cloths, china, glass and plated ware, paintings, engravings, books, music, &c. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SALE OF LAND IN TOWN OF WEST-CHESTER, N. Y.—By order of the Supreme Court.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Andrew Turnbull and Robert J. Turnbull, Esqs., Trustees, 69 acres of land belonging to the estate of Dr. Robert J. Turnbull, deceased, situate in the town of Westchester, N. Y., on the road leading from Williamsbridge to Westchester village, and known as the Quimby Farm. The land is high, healthy and well-shaded with forest trees. The property being in an unexceptionable neighborhood, within convenient distance, both by railroad and steamboat, of the City of New-York, renders it very desirable for those wishing to purchase for the purpose of erecting suburban residences. The property will be sold in plots of about 4 to 12 acres. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON WEST 45TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WEST 45TH-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of West 45th-st., 200 feet west of 6th-av., known as No 85. The house 25x63 feet, new, built in the most substantial manner and replete with all modern improvements and conveniences.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS IN FORDHAM.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of P. F. F. Hollande, deceased:

UNION-AV.—Five lots situate on Union-av., at Bronx River. Also, two lots on northeast corner of Hoffman-st. and the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 5th-av., corner of 9th-st., the entire rich furniture of the large four-story house, comprising very superior parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture, one grand rosewood piano, rosewood parlor furniture in satin damask, brocatel and reps, French plate mirrors, rosewood etegeres, rich curtains, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant carved black-walnut bedsteads and bureaus, armoire wardrobes, best hair mattresses, carved oak dining-room suite, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, on Tuesday, and at the house morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 124TH AND 125TH STS., WITH WATER RIGHT ON HARLEM RIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 11, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Devlin and Thomas Murphy, to close an interest:

21 lots and gores on 1st-av., Harlem River, 124th and 125th sts., with bulkhead and water right.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
DISTILLERY AT AUCTION.—BY ORDER of E. S. McCook, Esq., Deputy Collector United States Internal Revenue, Eighth District, we will expose for sale at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock M., the distillery located at No. 156 East 28th-st., together with all goods, wares and merchandise found therein. Sale on the premises.
SNELLING & ADAMS, Auctioneers,
No. 910 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN TO THE order of Hiram Knapp, by John Buckley, for $459 88, dated May 14, 1867, due July 17, 1867. All parties are cautioned negotiating the above note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON MONDAY, WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of the City Hall, the sum of TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS. $10 reward will be paid for return of same to Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices: dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON AT 2¼; EVENING AT 8.
The excellent drama of
THE ROBBER JUDGE;
OR, THE THIEVES OF PARIS.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the ever-popular play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
On exhibition at all hours, from sunrise until 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS;
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A JAPANESE EEL.
600 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, June 11,
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 15,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fourth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof. Risley......Managers
TUESDAY, June 11,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF THE
WONDERFUL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW FEATURES EVERY EVENING.

MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, grand Complimentary Benefit of the wonderful boy "ALL RIGHT."
Admission......$1 00 | Family Circle......50
Reserved Seats......1 50 | Boxes......$8 and $15 00
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THE FAMILY RESORT!
Great hit of MR. BURCHARD,
THE GREAT VENTRILOQUIST,
who must be seen to be appreciated.
First week of the laughable piece,
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS.
Somebody's Coat, Challenge Dance, Fanny Bloomer, Philharmonic Concert, Hunkee Doree, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

MISS LACOSTE,
THE TRAGEDIENNE,
WILL GIVE
ONE
DRAMATIC RECITAL
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, 1867.
Tickets......50 cents each.
Reserved seats......50 cents extra.

THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair and Festival at the Old Ladies' Home, on the grounds of the Seamen's Retreat, on Staten Island, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th June.

The managers hope to receive, as usual, the liberal patronage of their friends.

Mrs. A. ROGERS and Miss FLORENCE RICE have kindly consented to sing at the anniversary of the Society and Asylum, which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P. M.

Boats leave the foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, every hour, for Vanderbilt's Landing.

The evening boats leave the Island at 9 and 11.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE,
7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
Worth $450.
WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GERARD WILLET, President, WM. KRAFT, Treasurer.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V.P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
DR. F. BOND. DR. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL,
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
WAREROOM, NO. 885 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. New and second-hand pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS,
No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—ELEVEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makers, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.

An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND college, who is but partly engaged for a few weeks, desires private pupils in the classics, mathematics, &c. Refers to Prof. Chandler, Columbia College, and others. Address G. B. H., Station G, City.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 26th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AT $3 50.—WRITING, 20 LESSONS; ARITHmetic and writing or book-keeping, lessons unlimited, $10; spelling, reading, grammar, $5. PAINE'S Colleges, Bowery, corner of Canal, and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED AN ENgagement as such in a family by a thorough teacher in the English branches, French, German, music, drawing, and the rudiments of Spanish; no objection to teach in the vicinity of the City; also private lessons given; has the best of references. Address TEACHER, No. 25 2d-av., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 199 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11,
COMMENCEMENT
of the
SUMMER SEASON
And appearance of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
The celebrated Irish Comedian.
On which occasion he will appear in the Comic Drama of the
IRISH EMIGRANT
and
HANDY ANDY,
Introducing his specialties of
SONG AND DANCE.

Other characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, Leonard, Graham, Pope, Milton, and Mesdames Jennings, Sefton, Carman, L. Carman, Timony.

In preparation,
SEVERAL NOVELTIES.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

FRENCH THEATRE—14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
Performances limited to Six Nights.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 17.
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.,
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 17,
when will be produced
RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster......Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—Third appearance of Mr. Leggett.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. Wm. F. Leggett......as......Shylock
General Admission, 75c.; Reserved Seats, $1; Private Boxes, 4 seats, $5; Proscenium Boxes, $8; Family Circle, 30c.

WORRELL SISTERS

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
MONDAY, and EVERY EVENING during the week,
AN
ORIGINAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
on the popular opera of
FAUST,
with new scenery, appointments, effects, &c.
SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE, in the principal characters, assisted by efficient auxiliaries.
A FAVORITE FARCE will precede each representation.
Doors open at 7½; curtain up at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
LEAH, THE JEWESS......LUCILLE WESTERN
First time in New-York.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY—ONLY LEAH MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager and Proprietor......Mr. W. B. Freligh
First night of the celebrated Dutch comedian and vocalist,
MR. J. H. BUDWORTH,
who will appear as
COUSIN SNIEDER.
Dramas of Rag-Picker of Paris and Charcoal Burner.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
U ought 2 C The throng of fashion assemble nightly.
U ought 2 C The only LEON'S great burlesque NORMA.
U ought 2 C The truly wonderful burlesque JAPS.
U ought 2 C The fun and enthusiasm they evoke
U ought 2 C The best minstrel performance ever given.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET......Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 11, at 8,
SECOND POPULAR CONCERT.
Soloist—Mr. HENNING, Violoncelist,
(His first appearance,)
AND THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
in a varied and brilliant programme.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, JUNE 16,
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
CONDUCTOR......Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of untavorable weather.
SEASON TICKETS,
admitting to all the Concerts during the entire season, of at least three months,
TEN DOLLARS EACH.
To be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at Terrace Garden.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.

THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
THE ALLEGHANIANS.
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS,
organized in 1846 by J. M. Boulard, having just returned from a six months' tour in Europe, will give six of their popular and interesting entertainments at Irving Hall, on the following dates:
TUESDAY, June 11,
WEDNESDAY, June 12, FRIDAY, June 14,
SATURDAY, June 15, and
MATINEE on SATURDAY, June 15.
Tickets 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

LAST WEEK.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, of the BUNYAN TABLEAUX, at Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 8 o'clock. Matinee every afternoon at 2½. Admission 50 cents; children 25.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,
Manager and Proprietor.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

A CARD.—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND, A NEW discovery of an uterine supporter; cures female weakness without medicine; is a preventive as well as supporter; warranted safe and efficacious; can be worn constantly. Address, with stamp for circular, MARIE HENRI, M. D., Box No. 127 Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

PILES—PILES—PILES—PILES—PILES. DITCHETT'S Celebrated Remedy for this distressing complaint for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor. Sent to any part of the United States. Price $1 per bottle.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 191 Stanton-st., his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. [illegible]

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

The Competition in Cereals—The Award of Prizes, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

It is in the nature of competition to excite effort, and to occasion disappointment. They who obtain the rewards are not always those who most deserve them, but generally Providence is on the side of the strongest battalion. I am led to this gloomy and peculiar reflection, because I strongly suspect that Providence is not likely to be on the side of America in the matter of cereals. Our battalions, indeed, are in a very shaky condition, and if we get off with bag and baggage, it will be as much as we may hope to do, and, let me add, vastly more than we deserve to accomplish. The idea of America having to retreat on such a subject will strike almost everyone as an absurdity. If there be a branch of production in which we might reasonably expect to shine it is, one would think, precisely here in all relating to agriculture. Nature has done so much for us that man's slightest caress is bountifully repaid. We are able with less effort than is needed in any part of the world to produce a vast crop of cereals. With the exception perhaps of Russia, there is no country that can spare so easily from its hoards. The ocean is furrowed and pressed down with the burden of food-yielding grain which is forever passing from the granaries of America. The importance of the commerce cannot be over-stated. It determines whether we are rich or poor; whether we may go to Paris, or must perforce eat humble pie at home. But it is needless to urge a thing so patent to every intelligent mind. Only we come out badly. Our display of wheats is singularly scanty, and in varieties inferior to the display of many other nations. The specimens are placed in bottles of every size and shape,—the better sorts being niggardly in quantity while the common kinds are not so bountifully present. Until last week this precious collection was not even labeled. There was, to be sure, a long inventory pinned up against the wall, and the jurors were invited to look at it, and then find the articles for themselves. This they declined to do, and I hear that they found it so difficult to perform the duties of their office that they determined to omit all mention of American cereals. A little order has since been brought into the department, and the jury will, I trust, reconsider its hasty determination.

Be this as it may, the display can never be a credit or do us justice. It conveys an utterly erroneous impression of the quality of our crops, suggesting that fine wheats are so scarce that we can only spare a few grains for exhibition, while the inferior kinds are perhaps plentiful and poor. Now the fact is that there are no Spring wheats grown in the world that compare with those of America. Russia comes next, and it is with Russia that we have to compete for the possession of the English market. The few samples exhibited, badly prepared as they are and insufficient in every way, serve only to demonstrate that we might have held our own with our northern friends had we chosen to do so. The Russians however exhibit several serviceable and reliable wheats, but of all the varieties that are needed for making bread, we might be preeminent. In Europe there are many fancy kinds of wheats adapted to the wants of the inhabitants, or to the manufacture of certain kinds of fancy articles, like maccaroni. Of these we know but little. It might be desirable to introduce several hardy varieties into America, and indeed I hear that the suggestion will be made in the report which the Commission is empowered to make to the Government.

England exhibits a large, well-arranged, and splendid collection of her cereals. Among the Colonial specimens are several from Australia, which are considered the finest in the Exposition. The same wheat is grown in California from imported seed, and is said to be equally fine. Of England herself it is hardly necessary to speak. She grows wheat as she does flowers, for the pleasure of doing so. Many of the specimens exhibited are the perfection of agriculture. Prussia and her dependencies, particularly Silesia, exhibit very fine wheats. So also do Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece and Turkey. The wheats in France are not so good in average quality, but there are many fine varieties. Italy makes an excellent display; even Chili and Bavaria, in neither of which countries are the specimens good, make a better show than ourselves. Russia, it is supposed, will take the prize, and in view of the careless and insufficient character of our effort, really merits the distinction. The corn from Illinois, many heads measuring fifteen inches long, attracts a good deal of attention. In that we certainly can't be beaten. The Germans particularly examine it with much curiosity.

In my last letter I gave you the particulars of the contest between the various mowing-machines at the Emperor's Farm. It will be remembered that but four mowers did their work sufficiently well to justify their being once more entered for final competition. One of the number has since withdrawn—HOWARD, an English manufacturer on the Hubbard principle, which is American. The next trial will be for soft grasses and to test the closeness of the cutting. This cannot take place until after the ripening of the crops. It will be the end of July, therefore, ere the contestants know their fate. I give their names once more in the order in which they stand: WOOD 1, MCCORMICK 2, PERRY 3. Strange as it may seem, two of this small number are dissatisfied, but, with singular unanimity, each of the three is convinced that he had the hardest and worst piece to travel over and mow. For my own part I thought they were fairly and evenly circumstanced, and am still of the same opinion.

The Grand Jurors have almost completed their labors. It is probable that their decisions will be made known in advance of the general award on the 1st of July. There is, to speak the truth, a good deal of dissatisfaction with the course the jurors have felt called upon to pursue, and to relieve themselves of the odium which attaches to some of their proceedings, they may find it convenient and desirable to publish their reports as early as possible. No doubt they can present the best of reasons for giving all the principal prizes to France, and for my own part I think it perfectly natural that such of the jurors as have articles on exhibition should look after themselves first. For instance, it would have been nonsense for the French painters who formed an overwhelming majority of the jury on group No. 1, to let the gold medals slip out of their hands. There was danger that this calamity might occur, for not only are there good pictures in other departments than the French, but an individual who was evidently insane on the subject of honesty, actually proposed in the Commission that jurors who had works on exhibition should be considered *hors de concours*. What, it was naturally urged, was the use of being a juror under such circumstances? The suggestion was dismissed without benefit of clergy, and Messrs. GEROUSE, MEISSONIER, ROUSSEAU and CABANEL bagged their medals of honor like men and brothers. This left precisely four other medals of honor to be distributed among the rest of the world. I am sorry to say that America, notwithstanding the very creditable display she makes, does not receive the honor of one of these prizes, nor does Great Britain. The Baron HENRY LEYS, who paints red-legged monstrosities with nubbly, mumpey, toothachey faces, and is so pre-Raphaelite that he may almost be called pre-Adamite, receives the medal of honor for Belgium, while such men as WILLEMS, COOMANS, STEVENS are neglected. The remaining three medals go to KAULBACH for Bavaria, KNAUSS for Prussia, and USSI for Italy. There were eleven first-class prizes in addition to the before-mentioned medals of honor. The jurors voted themselves eight, and flung the other three to England, to Spain and to Austria. Perhaps you may think this is not fair. Of course it is not, but it is profitable and pleasant to those who are most directly interested. For my own part, I intend on all immoral occasions to take sides with the jurors. They have a frightful task before them, and cannot escape censure were they pure as the knights that sat in Arthur's Hall at Camelot. Let me explain. There are in all classes and groups the large number of 600 first prize medals to be distributed. The class jurors, as I have previously intimated, have nearly completed their labors, and they have so far suggested the names of 1,100 exhibitors who are proper to be thus honored. The pleasing process of cutting down will, therefore, have to be commenced, inasmuch as no more medals can be issued. It was at first intended that but 100 first prize medals should be awarded. This was subsequently increased to 300, and lastly to 600. There are 4,000 silver medals and 5,400 bronze medals and honorable mentions. And yet there are not half enough. The jurors have not acted prudently in permitting their proceedings to be made known. They have excited hopes which cannot now be gratified, and they may expect a fierce and protracted growl from all those unfortunates who fall beneath the knife. This is why I feel tenderly for them.

It is not easy to arrive at an exact idea of the pecuniary success of the Exposition, but it is conceded, so far, that it has not answered the extravagant expectations that were formed of it. The wickets or turnstiles by which the visitor enters exhibits the receipts of the one franc customers, but a large number of people buy weekly and season tickets, and these pass by a separate entrance. There are no regular official returns made known to the public, but when the attendance has been unusually good it generally finds a record in the Press. It may be concluded, therefore, that the best has been made known, and from this it is argued that after two months of experiment, the Exhibition, financially has not proved a success. The expenses of such an immense building are necessarily very great. A attendance of nearly forty thousand is needed to cover the mere running cost. So far it has fallen much short of this. Indeed, the prospects of disaster put down the daily attendance at little over twenty-five thousand, a deficit which it will be hard to make up in the remaining four months of the show. It is for this reason perhaps that the managers have recently invented several little contrivances for the purpose of relieving the pocket of superfluous specie, and like frugal swains increase their store. Outside, for instance, if you do not happen to have exactly a franc, you must procure change of an official established there for the purpose, who mulcts you of ten centimes for the smallest operation. A franc and nothing but a franc is demanded of you. Inside the exactions are interminable, from the charge for sitting down in a chair to that of being wheeled round in a handcart. If the visitor does escape the Charybdis of catalogues, he generally goes to pieces on the Scylla of plans, or falls a prey to a "guide, interpreter," a horrid vampire who fattens on foreigners. There are extra charges for almost everything worth seeing in the park, some of these charges being of the most paltry character, and some that are clearly wrong. But the greatest nuisance is the importunity of the stall keepers, who drive their trade with reckless industry. It has become impossible to make inquiries of the attendants. The moment they see you are taking an interest in their wares, they begin to urge you to purchase. It is carried to its most annoying extent in those parts of the building where fancy articles of small bulk are exhibited. The man who escapes without a pocket-full of cologne, a forest of tooth-brushes, and a barrel of hair-oil, is indeed fortunate. It is almost impossible to fill one's cup with happiness, without some ruthless hand dropping a cake of soap in it. Another recent invention, with a dash of profit in it, deserves here a word of honorable mention. I refer to the flower-girls,—damsels who have lately burst into blossom, and in these ardent days of early Summer, are creating a genuine sensation. They are dressed in the highest style of fashion, and save that they wear a little bit of lace on the top of the head, instead of having a little bit of bonnet jauntily balanced on that sacred spot, might easily be taken for members of families of the first distinction. Perhaps they are rather fond of red petticoats, but it is an amiable weakness, and they indulge in it with extreme moderation. They do not care for high-necked dresses, but I cannot, and will not, believe that this is a fault. Perhaps the climate is not adapted to high-necked dresses, and at all events, it is none of my business. These ravishing divinities hand you a moss-rose with the air of a duchess. If you ask them what it costs, they resolutely refuse to tell you. It is not for money they sell moss-roses, but for the gratification their fine natures derive from the contemplation of flowers. You give them a franc that they may have the wherewith to be charitable. You can follow them for miles by the button-holes that pass.

C. B. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I., for Two Thousand Dollars, Between the Stallions Commodore Vanderbilt and Gen. McClellan—Four Heats Trotted—Gen. McClellan the Winner.

Yesterday a trot for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons, between Mr. TURNBULL's bay stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt*, and DAN MACE's bay stallion *Gen. McClellan*, came off on the Fashion Course, L. I. The day was fine and pleasant, but a gentle breeze that prevailed was not favorable for the making of fast time. The match on the part of Mr. TURNBULL's horse was made by the veteran turfman Mr. SAMUEL TRUESDELL, MACE matching his own stallion. Both horses looked in fine condition when brought upon the track, but *McClellan* was the favorite both in the pools and general betting, at the odds of $100 to $60. PFIFER drove the *Commodore*, who had the pole, while MACE was behind the favorite.

FIRST HEAT—After repeated attempts to get the word, they at last got off, *McClellan* having a clear length the best of the start, which he increased around the turn, but *Vanderbilt*, striking a fast trot, gained rapidly, and was at the *General's* wheel as they passed the quarter pole in 38 seconds. Going along the back-stretch *Vanderbilt* closed the gap and got on even terms, and as they went past the half-mile pole in 1:16 they were locked together. On the Flushing-stretch *Vanderbilt* drew ahead, and *McClellan* breaking, he took a lead of a clear length. MACE's horse quickly caught, but went up again as they neared the three-quarter pole. *Vanderbilt* retained his lead of a length up the stretch to the distance stand, where *McClellan* closed steadily upon him, carried him to a break, and beat him to the score by a neck in 2:30¾.

SECOND HEAT—Betting was now $100 to $20 on *McClellan*. A good send-off was effected, but at the turn *Vanderbilt* made a bad break, and before PFIFER had him down MACE had passed the quarter-pole in 39 seconds, three lengths ahead. On the back stretch he made a double break, and was four lengths behind as the *General* passed the half-mile in 1:17. This lead *McClellan* held throughout, winning the heat in 2:31½.

THIRD HEAT—One hundred to ten offered on *McClellan*. A capital start was had, but the favorite breaking before reaching the turn, *Vanderbilt* drew a little ahead, and although *McClellan* made a second break, he caught so quickly that they passed the quarter-pole head and head together in 37¼ seconds. On the back-stretch *Vanderbilt* drew a length in front, and at the half-mile pole was two lengths ahead in 1:15¼. *McClellan* closed gradually on the Flushing-stretch, and as they came around the turn into the home-stretch was at his opponent's wheels. He trotted rapidly all the way up, got on even terms within a few yards of the score, but MACE applying the whip, he broke, and they crossed the score together, *Vanderbilt* trotting steadily and *McClellan* on a run, in 2:31¼. The judges declared it a dead heat, and much dissatisfaction was loudly expressed at such an unlooked-for decision.

FOURTH HEAT—They got off evenly together at the first attempt, *Vanderbilt* quickly showing ahead and leading a couple of lengths at the quarter pole; time 37½ seconds. Going along the back-stretch, *Vanderbilt* broke, and was passed by *McClellan*, who also left his feet; but MACE had him down instantly, and at the half-mile pole had opened a gap of three lengths; time 1:16. On the Flushing-stretch *Vanderbilt* again broke badly, and his chance of the heat was gone, for *McClellan* kept widening the distance between them all the way home, and crossed the score twenty lengths ahead in 2:30¾, a winner of the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., JUNE 10.—Match $2,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagons.

D. Mace entered b. s. Gen. McClellan	1	1	0	1
D. Pfifer entered b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt	2	2	0	2

TIME.

	Quarter-mile.	Half-mile.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:30¾
Second heat	39	1:17	2:31½
Third heat	37¼	1:15¼	2:31¼
Fourth heat	37½	1:16	2:30¾

To-morrow a trot for a purse of $250, mile heats, to wagons, comes off on this course between *Daisy Burns*, *Robbin* and PATERSON's black gelding. Between the heats Mr. HARKER, with his celebrated fast team, *Bruno* and *Brunette*, to wagons will essay to beat the mile time made by Mr. BONNER's famous team, *Lady Palmer* and *Flatbush Maid*, on this course four years ago, when driven by their owner. Such a public trial of speed will be highly interesting and attract a large attendance.

An impression prevails that there is a probability of *Lady Thorn* paying forfeit to *Dexter* in their forthcoming matches at two mile heats, in harness and to wagon, on this course. We are informed on good authority that the owner of *Lady Thorn* fully purposes trotting both races, so that the public will have two opportunities afforded them of witnessing the slashing bay mare and the invincible little Hambletonian gelding test their speed and endurance in public. The match between *Dexter* in harness, and *Ethan Allen* with a running mate, is fixed for the 21st inst. on this course.

WHITSUNTIDE.

The German Festivals Yesterday—The Singers' Festival at Funk's Park—The Seventeenth Annual Turnfest—Immense Crowds of Visitors—Scenes and Incidents, &c.

Immense crowds visited the parks in the upper part of the City yesterday, the occasion being the celebration of the German Whitsuntide Festivals. At Jones' Wood the New-York Turn Verein held its Seventeenth Annual Turnfest, which, during the day, was attended by not less than twenty thousand persons. The German Singers were engaged in a singing festival at Funk's Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, where a crowd numbering from twenty-five to thirty thousand persons were congregated during the day. Everything passed off harmoniously, but great inconvenience was occasioned by the overcrowding of cars when the excursionists were on their way home, at the close of the festivities.

THE SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

Some forty-two German musical and vocal societies, who are represented by a central organization composed of delegations, of whom Mr. STEFFEN, of the Teutonia Society, is the President, have long been making preparations for the *Pfingstfest*, which came off with *eclat* at Funk's Union Park yesterday. The crowd, as already stated, was immense, and the festival in this respect, as well as in a musical point of view, fully successful. About a thousand singers, under the direction of Mr. GRAU, were at 3 o'clock o'clock engaged in a grand concert on the main platform of the Park, which, however, was by far too small for the accommodation of the auditory and the congregation of singers. The principal compositions rendered were LACHNER's hymn on Music and the psalm *Hoch thut Euch Auf* of KLEIN, which by the singers and the orchestra was rendered with a thundering effect.

The festivities commenced as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, and as early as 12 o'clock at noon the platform was fully occupied by dancers. The orchestral concert commenced at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the singers arrived on the festival grounds on board of a barge in tow of a tugboat, which in the evening conveyed them home. The societies engaged in this festival were the following:

Arminia, Euphonia, Harmonia, Liederkranz, Uhland Bund, Lidertafel, of the Social Reformers: Williamsburgh Quartette Club, Rheinisches Saengerbund; Social Reform Gesang Verein, Frohsinn of Bloomingdale, Social Maenner Chor, New-York Quartette Club, Young Maenner Chor, Melomanen, Saengerrunde, Suavian Saengerbund, Beethoven Maenner Chor, Concordia Maenner Chor, Harmonia, Phœnix, Opheus, Mozart Verein, Fidelia, Hudson Quartette Club, Harlem Maenner Chor, Bloomingdale Maenner Chor, Brooklyn Saengerbund, Union Maenner Chor of New-York, Union Maennor Chor of Bloomingdale, Social Reform Liedertafel, New-York Liedertafel, Suavian Liederkranz, Colonia Maenner Chor, Mozart Maenner Chor and several others.

After the main concert, the vocal organizations were gathered at their "headquarters" on the festival grounds allotted to them, where they engaged in vocal and instrumental exercises. Some ludicrous incidents occurred. For instance, after some two hundred and seventy-five barrels of lager had been consumed there was no more lager, and several wagon loads had to be imported from unknown quarters to supply the thirsty crowds who clamored for it; and great was the indignation when it was seen that policemen thought it necessary to superintend the distribution of the coveted beverage. On this account several prominent societies, who thought they could preserve the peace without Police interference, went off disgusted in a body and quartered themselves in Landmann's Hamilton Park, near by. Some fourteen or fifteen children lost were reported to the Fest Committee, and, when found, restored to their parents.

THE TURNFEST.

At Jones Wood the seventeenth annual Turnfest of the New-York Turn Verein was held, which was as successful as the festivities of the singers.

The exercises of the Turners are of an athletic character, having chiefly in view the physical training while giving increased spiritual enjoyment. The New-York Turners number about four hundred members, whose headquarters are the Turn Hall, located in Orchard-street, formerly a Quaker Church, but which is now the property of the New-York Turners. The old church has been converted into a gymnastic institute, with Turn-schools for boys and girls. But the church is not large enough for the increasing requirements of the organization, and they intend to purchase property whereon they will erect a splendid Turn Hall. Yesterday's Turnfest yielded a large surplus, which, of course, will be added to the funds, wherewith the property is to be acquired. The Turners were assisted in their festivities yesterday by military companies and several German vocal societies, who early in the morning formed a line of procession at the Turn Hall in the following order:

Music Corps.
Tambour Corps of the Sixth Regiment.
Company C, Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Company A, Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Vocal Societies.
Schuetzen Corps of the Turner Pupils, 150.
Turnschool, 383.
Turner Drum Corps.
New-York Turn Verein.
Turner Schuetzen Corps.

The line of procession passed through Canal-street to the Bowery, and through Bowery, Second-street and Eighth-street, at the foot of which the excursionists embarked for the festival grounds, where they arrived at 12 o'clock. On the grounds the Turners were engaged in the various gymnastic exercises, all of which are of a national character. The evolutions of the military division of the Turner pupils were quite a feature in the programme, and excited a great deal of attention. The festivities were brought to a harmonious close at 7 P. M.

The East River Bridge.

At the late session of the Legislature, it will be remembered, a bill was obtained empowering certain gentlemen named therein to erect a bridge across the East River, having its terminus on Manhattan Island, between Fiftieth and Ninety-second streets, and upon the other side as nearly opposite as possible. Yesterday afternoon, the inaugurators of the Company, to be known as the Long Island Bridge Company, met at No. 14 Park-place.

Mr. JOHN L. BROWN, who convened the meeting, was called to the Chair, and Mr. ISAAC P. COLEMAN, appointed Secretary.

The Secretary read the act of inauguration, in which the following gentlemen are named as the incorporators:

Robt. Bonner, G. G. Howland, John J. Connover, G. Lee Knapp, H. Sandford Spofford, George S. Wright, William Turnbull, Jno. B. Green, Archibald M. Bliss, James Barclay, Stephen C. Walker, Augustus Silliman, Wm. F. Lamibeer, H. Vandewater, Isaac D. Coleman, Jno. L. Brown, B. S. Halsey, Henry Wooley, L. D. Pettee, Oliver Charlick, A. W. Lockwood, A. W. Winants, John McB. Davidson, Herman T. Livingston, George Clark, Daniel C. Duzenberry, Thomas W. Griffin, Charles Chamberlain, Benjamin Jones, Philo S. Ely, Charles W. Godard, Wm. Miner, Jacob M. Long, George Wilkes, Phineas L. Tyler, George M. Vannort.

The bill provides that the bridge be commenced within two years from date, having as its termini the points before named, and empowers its promoters, or the company when organized, to raise a capital stock of $2,000,000, in shares of $200 each. They are to have such rights of way as will give them suitable avenues of approach, and shall have the right to fix tolls and rates for foot passengers, vehicles, horses, cattle, &c., with the restriction that the net proceeds of tolls shall not exceed fifteen per cent. per annum on the capital invested. It provides that the Counties of New-York and Queens may at any time take the property into their hands on payment of 33 per cent. to the Company, over and above the cost of the structure. Provisions for the proper protection of the bridge when complete are set forth, and the bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Metropolitan Police to take charge of it.

The structure is to stand at an elevation of 130 feet above high-water mark, so that it shall not interfere with navigation.

After the reading of the act, several speeches were made, promising large support to the enterprise.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee of organization: A. Silliman, S. L. Knapp, A. M. Bliss, J. D. Colman, and H. T. Livingston, and the following a Committee on By-Laws: J. S. Wright, Chas. Godard, A. W. Lockwood, L. D. Pettee, and Philo. S. Ely.

It was then announced that at the next meeting Committees on Survey, Plans and Specifications would be appointed, and that the meeting should be held on Monday at 12 M.

Aid for the Poor and the Blind.

Messrs. JOSHUA WILSON and JOHN MCGRATH, who recently returned from a trip to the West, whither they were dispatched to look after the children that from time to time have been sent thither under the auspices of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, will soon make another and more extended tour. They will not render a report to the Board until they return from this journey. They will travel through Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, in each of which States are depots where the children are received from New-York, and where they are bound out to the farmers of the circumjacent country.

Since the indigent blind have been placed under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction no change has been made in the method of disbursing the fund appropriated for their relief. Those who are entirely without a means of support are kept at the Almshouse, and to the rest an annuity of not more than $50 a piece is given.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The young men of the Eighth Assembly District held a meeting in Neptune Hall, corner of Grand and Allen streets, last evening, which was largely attended, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Association. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers: E. F. Kirby, President; A. T. Drummond, First Vice-President; Lawrence O'Brien, Second Vice-President; William H. Ward, Recording Secretary; Stephen E. Shords, Corresponding Secretary; Francis Vail, Treasurer; John McDonald, Sergeant-at-Arms. A series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the objects of the meeting, followed by a telling address from Gen. T. M. HITE, of Kentucky, who, in an able manner, explained the objects and duties of the association, surveying the past and present of the Republican Party, and administering a stinging rebuke to the so-called Democratic Party, especially for their action during the late rebellion. He was followed by R. CROWE, Esq., in a short and appropriate speech, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening, June 18, at No. 49 Ludlow-street, the rooms of JOHN W. FARMER, Esq., at 8 o'clock.

HUDSON CITY RAILROAD ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Monday, June 10, 1867, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: C. Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, Jno. M. Tobin, D. Thos. Vail, J. H. Banker, Oliver Charlick, Wm. A. Kissam, Jos. Harker, M. H. Sanford, Walter S. Gurnee, Samuel Barton. The Board is the same as last year, with the exception of Messrs. GURNEE and BARTON, elected in place of SMITH BARKER, Jr. and JOHN STEWARD, who resigned in consequence of being absent in Europe. Upon the organization of the Board, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT was reëlected President, WM. H. VANDERBILT Vice-President, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL Secretary.

THE SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH.—Appeals are made to our citizens constantly in behalf of the suffering at the South. A private letter from a gentleman residing in Atlanta, Ga., gives a deplorable picture of the destitution of the farmers in that section of the country. Some of them have nothing but the land they live on, and are in a starving condition. Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, in reply to a letter inquiring with regard to the condition of the poor in Richmond responds that a large number of poor people, principally whites, but numbering among them also many colored persons, are in a suffering condition there at this time. He says he does not know where the means are to come from for their relief, and offers, if funds are sent to him, to put them in the hands of those who will disburse them judiciously for the relief of the suffering.

AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner WILDEY was notified yesterday morning by Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, that a man on board the ship *Powhatan*, now at anchor in the stream, was suffering from a stab wound in the abdomen and two more in the breast. The Coroner accordingly proceeded to the ship to take the *ante-mortem* statement of the supposed dying man. He found the sufferer not in a dangerous condition, and he declined to make any statement, saying that he was the only person to blame in the matter. It appears from the statements made by the crew that several of them went to the bunk of a messmate to chastise him, when the latter drew his knife. None of the names of the parties transpired during the proceedings.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, discovered smoke in the basement of No. 18 Bowery, an unoccupied building. The officer broke in the door and found a straw pillow on fire, and a lighted candle standing on the floor near by. The flames were extinguished without damage....At 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame building No. 213 East Nineteenth-street, occupied by WRIGHT CASE, and resulted in a damage of $400; not insured. The building is owned by JAMES KEMP, and is damaged $500; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MUTILATION OF BOOKS IN THE CITY LIBRARY.—Some time ago the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen found it necessary to consult the Revised Ordinances in the City Library, in regard to the charter of the Hudson River Railroad. The books were returned to the Librarian when done with. Shortly afterward the Committee again needed the books, and on referring to them found every ordinance relating to the Hudson River Railroad cut out. The object of this mutilation is not known.

THE FOX-QUEEN LIBEL CASE.—Our readers will remember that in the action of Mr. FOX, late manager of the Bowery Theatre, against Mr. QUEEN, proprietor of the *Clipper* newspaper, which has been pending for some time in Essex Market Court, at the last hearing on the 28th of May, Mr. WHITE, counsel for the defendant, submitted a motion that the complaint be dismissed. On yesterday Justice SHANDLEY entered an order denying this motion, and sending the papers to the Grand Jury.

AWARD OF CONTRACT.—The contract for the following articles for the use of the Croton Department was this morning awarded to WM. JOHNSON: 50 1-inch brass stop-cocks, $2 25 each; 50 ¾-inch brass stop cocks, $1 15 each; 2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop cocks, 83 cents each; 500 ½-inch brass stop cocks, 70 cents each, making the whole amount $2,188.

THE POST-OFFICE PLANS.—Yesterday the plans for the new Post-office exhibited at No. 156 Broadway, attracted many visitors. This evening the Commission will meet and probably formally close the exhibition and proceed to consult prior to making their decisions as to the relative merits of the designs submitted.

CONGREGATIONAL FAIR.—A fair and festival will be open to the public at the Congregational Chapel, (Rev. Mr. BOURNE, Pastor,) corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, to-morrow, and will continue, afternoon and evening, for two days.

THE QUAKER CITY.—At 1 P. M. yesterday the steamship *Quaker City* sailed from the Lower Bay for Europe.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.—During the past week there were in this City and the Island Hospitals 381 deaths, twelve less than in the week preceding.

NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.—A special meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon, in Room No. 19, City Hall, at 4:30 o'clock.

MINOR ITEMS.—On Sunday evening a portion of the new distillery erected in East Sixtieth-street, near Second-avenue, suddenly fell with a loud crash, but fortunately no one was hurt. The building is still unsafe....FREDERICKA MEIDING, a German, aged 34 years, died suddenly at No. 257 East Eleventh-street on Sunday night. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest. ....JOHN MCCLANE, of No. 180 West Seventeenth-street, fell off his coach in Fourth-avenue and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....ALEXANDER SWEEDE, of No. 327 Rivington-street, fell down stairs and broke his arm. He also was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 10 o'clock yesterday morning JESSIE DINGWALL, aged five years, was run over on the corner of Forty-third-street and Eighth-avenue by a lumber truck driven by JOHN MCMAHON, of No. 337 West Twenty-fourth-street. The child was severely injured and carried home to No. 661 Eighth-avenue, and the driver was arrested for careless driving....JAMES FLYNN and WM. JONES, *alias* Goggins, were arrested yesterday morning at the Staten Island Ferry, where they were found endeavoring to ply their vocation as "clytakers," (pickpockets.) When arraigned before Inspector DILKS, that functionary directed their photographs to be taken, after which they were discharged.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This body met yesterday afternoon, GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., the President, in the chair. A resolution offered by Alderman CASHOW was adopted, authorizing the Street Commissioner to clean all the streets between all the tracks of the City Railroad Company, and the Corporation Counsel be directed to prosecute the Railroad Company for the expenses of the work. The Committee on Public Lands, &c., reported in favor of making certain alterations and improvements in the basement of the City Hall, which are badly needed. A resolution authorizing the improvements was adopted. The same Committee reported in favor of building a bridge, either of iron or wood, over Gowanus Creek at Carroll-street. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for plans and specifications. The amount offered for the plans which may be accepted is $150; for the second-best plan the sum of $50 will be awarded. The Board, after doing some routine business, adjourned.

FESTIVITIES OF GERMAN MILITARY COMPANIES AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES.—Yesterday being Pfingst Monday, several German military and musical associations of the Eastern District made excursions to the suburbs and spent the day in a very agreeable manner. Company D, Fifty-second Regiment, Capt. G. GIEHL, and Companies G and I, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Capt. OBERNIER, visited Myrtle-avenue Park. The Cecilian Sang Verein, numbering nearly one hundred persons, went to New-Brooklyn. The Concordia and Sangerbund visited Myrtle-avenue Park, with about two hundred members. The societies, with their new banners and superior music, made a grand display. There were nearly seven thousand visitors at the Park during the festivities. Father HAUPTMAN, of the Fifth-street Church, took his Sunday-school on an excursion to Mount Olivet Grove.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was organized yesterday morning before Judge BARNARD, when the following gentlemen were empanneled as Grand Jurors: B. H. Hinman, foreman; E. V. Lawrence, Joseph M. Ford, Thos. W. Adams, Joseph Kiernan, Isaac Snediker, Benj. Samuels, N. F. Burling, A. L. Snow, G. L. Stevens, D. P. Goodwin, J. Douglass, F. F. Herz, S. M. Goldschmidt, Joseph Halsey, Joseph Robley, A. W. Whipple, Thomas Farrell, E. L. Roberts, George M. Chapman, Malcolm Bridgeman, John Satchell. The Judge briefly addressed the jury, after which they retired.

ACCIDENTS.—JANE BARNES last evening accidentally fell from a step-ladder to the pavement, at No. 276 South Fifth-street, E. D., and was severely injured. She was removed to her residence in Fourth-street by the Police, and received surgical attendance....PATRICK DOLAN, residing in North Sixth-street, E. D., was dangerously crushed by a falling log, at the Cobb Dock, Brooklyn Navy-yard, at an early hour this morning....A boy two years of age named HENRY DOSCH, whose parents reside at No. 92 Scholes-street, E. D., was run over by a butcher's cart at an early hour in the morning, and received injuries about the breast.

SUICIDE.—A woman named ELIZA WALKER, wife of JOHN F. WALKER, committed suicide at her residence, No. 131 Ryerson-street, on Saturday night last, by taking a dose of Paris green. It appears that her husband was formerly employed as a watchman in the Navy-yard, and being discharged, the deceased thought she would be compelled to go to the Poor House for want of support. Becoming despondent in consequence, she took the fatal dose. The deceased leaves three small children. An inquest was held by Coroner LYNCH, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

ALLEGED MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.—Capt. CHAS. POTTER, of the bark *Eagle*, charged with the murder of one of his crew, named JOHN EMERY, was arraigned before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday, when, on motion of prisoner's counsel, the examination was postponed until Saturday next. The affidavit on which the complaint is based charged the accused with having, on Dec. 12 last, while on a voyage from a foreign port to New-York, commenced a course of brutal treatment to deceased, which was continued until the 18th January, when EMERY died.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE CARS.—Roundsman SCOTT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, last evening arrested MARTIN SCHLERBNER and JOHN SEIGEL, charged with stealing a silver watch and a pocket-book containing a small amount of money from the person of Mr. JOHN KING, of No. 304 Grand-street, E. D., while riding in an East New-York car. The watch was dropped by one of the accused and recovered. They were locked up.

BODY FOUND IN THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, was found in the river foot of South First-street, E. D. Coroner SMITH took charge of the remains and held an inquest, when it appearing that there was no evidence of foul play, a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. Deceased wore military pants, dark vest and woolen overshirt.

DEATH OF A LITERARY MAN.—Mr. L. AUGUSTUS JONES, aged 38 years, a contributor to several literary papers in New-York, died of consumption, at his residence, No. 20 Chapel-street, on Saturday. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Sunday. The deceased leaves no family.

ACCIDENT ON A RAILROAD CAR.—Mr. DANIEL ROGERS was seriously injured on Sunday night while attempting to get on the platform of a Fulton-avenue car. It appears a wagon was coming from an opposite direction, and he was struck by the shaft. He was conveyed to his home, No. 405 Columbia-street.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Yesterday, about noon, a man named BRADMULLER, residing in Ewen-street, E. D., was shot in the head by some boys who were firing at a mark, while passing along Lafayette-avenue, near Adelphi-street. The wound is not of a serious character.

BURGLARY.—The tailor-shop of SAMUEL J. HOWARD, No. 148 Jay-street, was feloniously entered on Sunday night, and robbed of cash and clothing valued at $127, with which the thieves escaped.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, JUNE 11.—Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, JUNE 11.—Nos. 57, 69, 75, 23, 58, 27, 35, 54, 51, 68 and 72.

NEW-JERSEY.

GERMAN CELEBRATION.—"Pfingst-Montag" was celebrated in Jersey City in an appropriate manner by the German residents. The Turnverein, Saengerbund, Concordia, Germania, Leidertafel and several singing Societies united in a procession in the morning, and concluded the day with a picnic at Hudson City in the afternoon.

ANOTHER ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LAW.—Complaint was made yesterday morning by WEBSTER COLLINS against JOSEPH MEYER, tobacconist, No. 34 Montgomery-street, charging MEYER with selling the said COLLINS a ten-cent cigar on Sunday. The complainant formerly worked for MEYER, but was discharged, and takes this method of revenging himself.

AID FOR SOUTHERN FIREMEN.—Independent Fire Engine Company, of Columbia, S. C., has made an appeal to the firemen of Jersey City for funds to aid them in the erection of a house. Contributions will be received and forwarded by Chief-Engineer McLAUGHLIN.

NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.—The woman O'REILLEY, mentioned last week as having been brutally beaten by her husband, is at present lying very low in the Jersey City Hospital, and is not expected to recover. The brutal husband is still held.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls. at $13 for No. 1 Spring, $14 for Red Winter, $15 for White, $16 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $8 50. WHEAT continues quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $2 35 @$2 40; small sales at the latter quotations. CORN quiet; held at $1 05 for No. 1. OATS nominal at 80c. for Canadian. BARLEY and RYE nominal. PEAS dull; sales 4,700 bushels Choice Canadian at $1, in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per 100 lbs., and $1 35 ℔ 50-lb. sacks, bolted. MILL FEED scarce—Shorts, $34@$35; Shipstuffs, $38@$40; Middlings, $42@$43 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Peas were taken this morning at 8½c., and Corn at 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c; to Albany and Schenectady, 40c.; to New York, by rail and river, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—3,200 bushels Wheat, 10,500 bushels Peas, 1,659,912 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—6,100 bushels Wheat, 58,400 bushels Corn, 3,800 bushels Peas, 2,830,543 feet of Lumber.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR is active, but unchanged. WHEAT has declined 5c.@10c., and prices are unsettled; No. 1, $2 18; No. 2, $1 90@$1 99, closing quiet at $1 95. CORN is active, at a decline of 4c.; sales at 85c. for No. 1, and 76c.@77c. for No. 2, closing unsettled, at 81½c.@82½c. for No. 1. OATS are quiet, at a decline of 4c.; sales at 55½c.@56c. for No. 2, closing at 56c. RYE is steady, but quiet; sales at $1 13@$1 15 for No. 1. BARLEY is flat. PROVISIONS are dull; Mess Pork, $22; Lard, 11½. CATTLE flat. LIVE HOGS are active, at $6 25@$6 40 for fair to good choice. SHEEP are dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 130,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 10.

COTTON is dull and easier; sales, 850 bales Low Middlings at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 1,220 bales; exports, 3,009 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES, no quotations. FLOUR is extremely dull; Superfine, $10 50 @$11; Choice Extra, $17 25@$18. CORN is dull; Yellow and Mixed, $1@$1 17; there is no White in the market. OATS are dull at 95c.@97½c. Prime HAY, $28. BACON is quiet but steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. PORK is dull and held at $24; Prime Mess, $22. Gold, 136½. Sterling Exchange, 47@51. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@¼ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10.

COTTON quiet and nominal, at 27c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE dull. SUGAR quiet but firm, at 10½c.@11c. for fair to good refined. FLOUR in improved demand; holders more steady but prices without quotable change in price. WHEAT scarce; no sales. CORN firmer; White, $1 03@$1 05; Yellow, $1 10@$1 11; Mixed Western, $1. OATS dull at 80c.; buyers offering 78c. RYE $1 45. MESS PORK quiet at $23 50. BULK SHOULDERS, 8½c.@9c. RIB SIDES, 10½c.@11c. for loose and packed. LARD—Western, 13½c.; City, 13c. WHISKY nominal at 33c.@35c. for bonded.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR is quiet with a moderate jobbing demand; Family, $11 50@$13 50; Fancy, $14@$15. WHEAT is in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Winter at $2 25; No. 1 at $2 40@$2 60. CORN is dull and nominal at 73c.@74c. for No. 1. OATS are firm at 65c. RYE closed at $1 40. BARLEY is dull with a light demand, at $1 10. COTTON is dull and nominal. WHISKY is firm at 30c., in bond. MESS PORK is dull at $22. BULK MEATS 7½c.@8½. BACON is dull at 9c.@12c.@12½c. LARD was held at 12½c. BUTTER is dull at 15c.@17c. EGGS are dull at 16c. GROCERIES are steady. Gold 136½ buying, 137½ selling.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 10.

RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,800 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—38,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 13,400 bushels Rye. FREIGHTS—12½c. on Corn and 7c. on Oats. FLOUR is in fair demand; $12 for Western Spring; $11 50@$12 50 for Minnesota Bakers'. RYE FLOUR, $7 50. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN declined 5c., with good demand; sales 100,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 new Western at 90c.; 28,000 bushels at 89c. OATS dull and nominal. RYE dull; sales 800 bushels at $1 40. Other markets unchanged.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR is quiet. WHEAT was held at $2 65 for White Michigan, $2 50 bid; $2 50 for Amber, $2 35 bid; No. 2 Amber sold at $2 10. CORN is dull at a decline of 6c.; sales at 87c. for No. 1 and 82c. for No. 2. OATS are a shade firmer; No. 1 was held at 64c., 62c. was bid. RECEIPTS for the week—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 10.

TOBACCO closed active; sales 181 hhds.; Leaf Lugs, $2 90@$5; Leaf, $6@$16; common to medium Hart County Wrappers, $30. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $9@$10. WHEAT is nominal. CORN is dull at 80c.@85c. for shelled and delivered; in bulk, 68c.@70c. OATS, 65c.@66c. in bulk. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK dull at $22 25. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c., packed; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. LARD, in tierces, kettle rendered, 12½c. GROCERIES are unchanged. Raw WHISKY, free, $2 20.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 10.

TOBACCO is steady, but unchanged. COTTON is heavy; stock on hand, 2,455 bales. FLOUR is dull and unchanged. WHEAT is dull and unchanged. CORN is declining; sales at 83c.@89c. OATS are declining; sales at 80c.@84c. RYE is dull at $1 10 for choice. MESS PORK, $22 50, repacked. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear do., 12½c.; Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 16c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 05.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 10.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $11 25@$12 25. WHEAT is steady; No. 1, $2 28; No. 2, $2 17; No. 3, $1 88; rejected, $1 53. OATS are dull at 57c.@58c. or No. 2. CORN is drooping; sales at 78c. for No. 1 old. RECEIPTS—1,200 bbls. of Flour, 31,000 bushels of Wheat, 8,000 bushels of Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. of Flour, 18,000 bushels of Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 10.

COTTON is dull at 23½c.@24½c.; receipts, 527 bales; no exports. CORN is dull at $1 10@$1 12. OATS are dull at 90c.@92c. FLOUR is dull at $11 50 @$12 for Superfine. PORK, $23 50@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 9½c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 13c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 10.

Cotton is quiet but steady; sales 113 bales Low Middling, 23½c. Receipts for two days, 860 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, June 10.

COTTON is quiet. Sales 550 bales; receipts 262 bales; Middling, 23½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 10.

COTTON is dull at 24c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are weak at 51c. RESIN is quiet, at $2 75@$6.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 10.

COTTON is easier; sales 156 bales; Middling, 23½c.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT A ROGUE.—We hear of Bank, Post-office, Express and Government robberies almost daily. We propose the application of PHRENOLOGY to all persons in places of trust. *One* is less inclined to yield to temptation than another. May we not *know* who he is, and thus "put the right man in the right place?" We may learn to judge men by reading *New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character*, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the Human Face Divine, with more than 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. WELLS. In one large volume, handsomely bound in muslin, $5; heavy calf, with marble edges, $8; Turkey morocco, full gilt, $10. "Take such a volume as this, and every one must acknowledge that Physiognomy opens a wide field for interesting investigation."—*New-York Daily Times*. "Admirably printed and profusely illustrated, probably the most complete hand-book upon the subject in the language."—*Tribune*.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

"UNEASY RESTS THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN."—But those who know how to appreciate an elegant and becoming Hat—a delight to the eye and a comfort to its wearer—should not fail to make their purchases of KNOX. For five and twenty years he has been the popular Hatter of the City, and his establishments, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, offer this season the handsomest fabrics ever presented for the approval of a discerning public. Call and examine them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Moravian	May 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Mississippi	May 30	Havre	New-York
Columbia	May 31	Glasgow	New-York
City of Cork	June 1	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	June 1	Hamburg	New-York
Persia	June 2	Liverpool	New-York
Tarifa	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Weser	June 4	Southamp'n	New-York
City of Antwerp	June 5	Liverpool	New-York
The Queen	June 5	Liverpool	New-York
Nestorian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec
Chicago	June 7	Liverpool	New-York
Pereire	June 7	Havre	New-York
City of New-York	June 8	Liverpool	New-York
China	June 8	Liverpool	Boston
Wm. Penn	June 8	London	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	June 12	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburgh	June 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	June 12	New-York	Liverpool
Concordia	June 12	New-York	Antwerp
Deutschland	June 13	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Helvetia	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
United Kingdom	June 15	New-York	Glasgow
St. Laurent	June 15	New-York	Havre
Allemannia	June 15	New-York	Hamburg
Baltic	June 15	New-York	Bremen
City of Washington	June 19	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 20	New-York	Bremen

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.

Rising Star	June 11	Aspinwall
Columbia	June 13	Havana
Corsica	June 15	Nassau, &c.
Geo. Washington	June 15	New-Orleans
San Jacinto	June 15	Savannah
Merrimac	June 20	Rio Janeiro

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 10—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg*—Frank Baeder, George Ropes, Joseph Ropes, Miss S. N. Minot, Johann Zeh, Stephen Kishonitz, H. Munzinger, Peter and Adam Munzinger, Rebecca Simon, Christian Gerber and family, H. Kissinger, Louis Breitenbruch, Jacob and Louis Hemmer, Johann Liplaer, Margaret Liplaer, Daniel Leoweasher, Joseph Corbeau, Jos. Morell, Nicolas Fritz, A. E. Godeffroy, wife and 2 servants, Fabian Sachs, Kaliske, M. Meyer, John and Felcite Schinkel and child, Henry Sountag, Richard Merch, H. Ruperti, W. Wulff, W. Sommer, Rosalie Veit and 2 children, Marie Bauernfeind, Sophie Gross, H. Bornhard, Mme. Zadich and daughter, S. Simon, E. Neumann, H. Link, Peter Jung, G. Gerhard, G. Korner, Mathilde and Sophie Schmidt, F. Bartelmann, Johann Krall, Minna Fay, A. Ulrich, Marie Schulz, Auguste Haack, Dora Simon, Regine Levy, Emma Hirsch, H. Mayer and mother, Barbara Muller.

In ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London—John Whitmore, Frederick Chamberlain, Mrs. Mary S. Walker and son, Mrs. M. Clegg and family.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 31 | Moon sets.... 1 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 54 | Gov. Island. 3 43 | Hell Gate... 5 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Steamship San Francisco, Howes, Greytown, Nic., North American Steamship Co.

Ships Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Kolen, Hamburg via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Cultivator, Russell, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, St. John, N. B., Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Plymouth Rock, Warner, St. John, N. B., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Cutwater, —, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks H. G. Hall, Fisk, Turks Island, Nesmith & Sons; Meteor, (Br.,) Mason, London, Boyd & Hincken; Mary & Louise, Davis, St. Jago, Cuba, A. Abbott; Lord Clyde, (Br.,) Murphy, Miramechi, J. C. McArthur.

Brigs J. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; George, (Br.,) Graham, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Respieto, (Port.,) Figuero, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co; Sabina, (Br.,) Ferris, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) Burgess, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; Martha, (Br.,) Ganion, Glace Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Sybil, (Br.,) Almeida, Barbados, Laraway & Plymer.

Schooners A. C. Aiken, Hobbie, Stamford; A. P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; O. C. Smith, Barrett, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Pyrola, Newcomb, Gloucester, B. J. Wenberg; Fanny Gilmore, McKenny, Gloucester, Crowell & Paine.

Barge Olney, Adams, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Allemannia, (Hamb.,) Meier, Hamburg May 26, and Southampton 29th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 728 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. June 8, passed Bremen steamship Hermann, bound E.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool May 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 645 passengers to E. Cunard. June 8, 9 A. M., saw steamship Bavaria, bound E.; 4 P. M., steamship Hermann, bound E.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Weir, Bremen May 27, with mdse. and 831 passengers to Isaac Taylor. Had one birth and two deaths. Experienced fine weather to the Banks, from thence strong westerly winds.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay 4 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston.

Ship Rutland, (of Boston,) Ingraham, Shields 45 ds., with chemicals to order. May 17, lat. 44 30, lon. 40 30, passed Norwegian bark Godetider, from Christiania for Boston, with 8 feet of water in the hold, and in a sinking condition; the crew had just abandoned her and gone on board Br. brig Estelle, of Goole, for St. John's, N. F. The bark had a cargo of iron. May 28, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Mountstalla and C. F. Butler, each with 1,000 quintals of fish. June 2, lat. 40 28, lon. 61 40, spoke ship Rhine, from London for New-York, 42 ds. out.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Qualey, Havre April 28, with mdse. and 159 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. June 3, Mary Adeline, child of Renard Francois, of France, was knocked overboard by the jib-sheet, while playing on the topgallant forecastle, and sunk in two minutes. The W. F. experienced strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Ship Victory, Briggs, Liverpool April 30, with mdse. and 280 passengers to David Ogden. June 3, lat. 41 5, lon. 66, passed steamship Manhattan and two other steamers, bark-rigged, bound E. Arrived in the Lower Bay June 8, during the gale from N. E. Took a pilot from the Hope, No. 1, 225 miles east of Sandy Hook, June 4.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool May 6, with mdse. and 431 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Athena, Wark, of and from Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 4 5 passengers to master.

Ship Rhine, Kommerling, London 49 ds., with mdse., 107 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly winds the whole passage.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight May 6, with mdse. and 169 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Jacob Stamler, Samson, Havre May 5, with mdse. and 220 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship John Bright, Towart, Liverpool May 9, with mdse. and 386 passengers to Williams & Guion. Two births and 2 deaths, infants.

Bark Jupiter, (Brem.,) Kuckens, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 365 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Seven children and one adult died on the passage. Was 5 weeks in the channel, and since then has had westerly winds and bad weather generally. May 16, lat. 44 15, lon. 41, saw a Norwegian bark, apparently in a sinking condition, as the crew were going on board an English schooner which was lying by her; could not ascertain the name of either vessel. Same day, saw ship Rutland, from Sunderland for New-York.

Bark Kingbird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Newport, Wales, April 24, with railroad iron to J. F. Whitney & Co. June 9, lat. 39 40, lon. 71 40, saw a steamer, bark-rigged, with red funnel, black top, strg. E.

Bark Columbia, (Brem.,) Muller, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. and 309 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Two deaths. Had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Superb, (Norw.,) Neilson, Shields 59 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

Bark Witch, Loud, Boston 4 ds., in ballast. Came to this port to load for Gibraltar.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Lisbon 53 ds., with salt and cork to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Victoria, (Hamb.,) Hoeffner, Hamburg 33 ds., with mdse. and 228 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Brig Leo, (Br.,) Cottan, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Romp, Mitchell, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr. A. P. Avery, Adams, Alexandria, D. C.

Schr. J. McCloskey, Crowell, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 10—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, June 10—Arr. schr. Bergen, from Boston; ship Amelia, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10—Arr. steamships Pioneer, from Philadelphia, and Fairbanks and Sappho, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The new yacht Sappho, built by the Messrs. Poillon, of this City, went on a short trial trip to-day, in charge of Capt. Richard Brown. She is a great success.

The steamship Quaker City sailed from Gravesend Bay at 12:30 P. M.

The ram Dunderberg went down to the Lower Bay to-day to adjust her compasses.

BOSTON, June 10.—The brig Virginia, of Richmond, Me., Capt. Glancy, from Portland for New-York, laden with lumber, dragged her anchors in the gale and went ashore in the Holmes' Hole harbor last Saturday. Her rudder was unhung, but the vessel will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo.

Spoken, &c.

Burlah—Br. ship, bound W., May 14, lat. 44 30, lon. 37.

Charlotte Harrison—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Quebec, 31 ds. out, May 19, lat. 46, lon. 40 2.

G. W. Morgan—wh. ship, of and for New-Bedford, 9th inst., off Fire Island.—(By pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, No. 2.)

Kelvin—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Gloucester, 30 ds. out, May 29, lat. 40 30, lon. 52 6.

Lizzie Marson—Br. bark, from Antwerp for New-York, May 27, lat. 42 37, lon. 51 20.

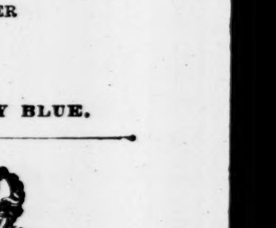
Nonpareil—ship, bound E., May 14, lat. 44 30, lon. 37.

Palias—Norw. bark, from Shields for New-York, 32 ds. out, May 20, lat. 45 34, lon. 43 5.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.
THE CHEAPEST
AND
THE BEST.
DEVLIN & CO.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ICE PITCHERS,
TEA AND COFFEE SETS,
FINE CASTORS,
GOBLETS, WAITERS, &c., &c.,
manufactured expressly for us by the celebrated
MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway,
opposite Metropolitan.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.



NEW CURES BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT AND BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
May 29, W. S. Brown, Esq., Olean, Cass County, from HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS.
May 25, Charles Reim, Esq., 93d-st. and 8th-av., New-York, from DISEASE OF THE CHEST.
May 20, Mrs. Welsh Edwards, New-York Theatre, from SORE THROAT.
May 15, F. W. Wilkinson, Esq., No. 17 Beaufort-av., Brooklyn, from GENERAL DEBILITY.
May 1, F. Spicher, Esq., No. 205 West 38th-st., from INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Extracts from letters to Mr. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 Broadway.
Price per dozen, $6; single bottles, 60c.
Sold also at druggists and grocers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 373, June 10, 1867.
34, 65, 68, 62, 70, 20, 61, 52, 13, 30, 25, 6, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 374, June 10, 1867.
45, 33, 14, 31, 53, 24, 62, 21, 50, 52, 11, 43.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 297, June 10, 1867.
71, 60, 16, 22, 32, 35, 47, 9, 51, 48, 26, 65, 78.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 298, June 10, 1867.
13, 41, 49, 16, 72, 38, 57, 69, 33, 1, 27, 24.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 180, June 10, 1867.
72, 54, 8, 21, 37, 50, 18, 49, 64, 19, 29, 16.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 181, June 10, 1867.
21, 26, 74, 48, 13, 1, 32, 43, 60, 70, 57, 39, 19.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 190, June 1, 1867.
23, 36, 54, 7, 52, 67, 64, 49, 60, 5, 56, 24.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 191, June 10, 1867.
49, 57, 31, 10, 42, 50, 9, 27, 61, 76, 16, 62, 24.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S
METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY
Is the only POSITIVE cure for DEAFNESS, CATARRH, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ears, BLINDNESS, all Diseases of the Eyes, &c., &c. I would confidently say to all male and female, young and old, laboring under disease of ANY KIND, test the discovery, and be convinced of its EXCELLENCE over all other remedies.
DR. J. C. BOARDMAN'S CERTIFICATE
Of a cure of confirmed deafness, vouched for by the Mayor of Trenton.
TRENTON, N. J., April 13, 1867.
To whom it may concern: I hereby certify that for many years I suffered from impaired hearing, and for some time was almost stone deaf. But, under God's most beautiful Providence, I am cured by the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery. Her treatment is a desideratum in the art of medicine, and is truly sui generis. I have been a practicing physician in Trenton and vicinity for twenty-two years.
J. C. BOARDMAN, M. D.
City of Trenton: I do hereby certify that I have known Dr. J. C. Boardman as a practicing physician of this city. His reputation as a physician is good, and his character as a man is unexceptionable. My acquaintance with him extends back as far as twenty years, during the whole of which time he has resided among us. Witness my hand, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1867.
FRANKLIN S. MILLS, Mayor.
Extract from Dr. Boardman's Letter.
"My extreme deafness and my decided cure has excited much remark in this section of country where I am so well known. It is considered surprising, because confirmed deafness is generally considered incurable. I have searched throughout the wide domain of the art of medicine for a safe, reliable, successful treatment of confirmed deafness. I found none until I met with your Metaphysical Discovery. Allopathic and Homœopathic practice and Eclecticism, in all its varieties, failed to furnish what is found in your discovery.
God has sent this blessing to all the earth through your instrumentality. You must inspire faith in all minds, dispense it largely, and thus fulfill the destiny for which God has appointed you."
Mrs. M. G. Brown is now at her office, No. 51 Bond-st., where her preparations can always be obtained.
The Metaphysical Discovery is reduced to $3, that it may come within the reach of the poor. The celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water 75 cents per bottle, large size; small 25 cents. Scalp Renovator 75, the best article for the scalp and hair in the world. Consultation free; send for a circular.
Mrs. M. G. BROWN, Metaphysical Physician, No. 410 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and No. 51 Bond-st., New-York.